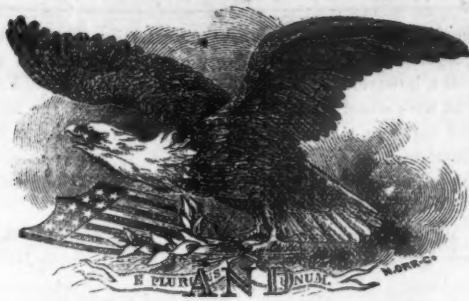


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 44.  
WHOLE NUMBER 148.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23. 1866.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.

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### THE EUROPEAN MILITARY SITUATION.

THE Military situation in Europe presents three distinct points of interest: Holstein, where the Austrian forces were, at last accounts, slowly concentrating at Altona, leaving the remainder of the Duchy to be occupied by their late allies; Bohemia, where a powerful Austrian army, under BENEDEK, was awaiting orders for an onward movement upon Prussia, and the North-eastern provinces of Italy, where Austrian and Italian armies, each powerful, well-appointed, and commanded by generals of tried ability, confront each other. At which of these three points the war may actually open, is still a matter of conjecture, on this side of the Atlantic; at each, the position was critical, but our intelligence from Europe would incline us to the opinion that the first blow would be struck by the Austrians under BENEDEK. He is by far the most enterprising of the Austrian Generals, the most fertile in expedients, the one in whom the armies of the Empire repose the most confidence. The forces under his immediate command are animated by intense hatred of Prussia, and their discipline and morale are excellent. But of the probabilities of a movement on Berlin we shall speak further on.

The relative strength of the belligerents, taking Prussia and Italy together against Austria, and such of the minor German States as may side with her in the possible contest, is about equal. The Prussian army is divided into nine *corps d'armée*, each corps composed as follows:

	Men.
Eight regiments of infantry.....	24,700
One battalion of chasseurs.....	1,024
Five regiments of cavalry (about).....	3,000
One battalion of engineers.....	687
Munition trains and staff.....	1,523
Pontonniers.....	200
Total.....	31,134

The reserve of a *corps d'armée* consists of one battalion of infantry to each regiment, one company of chasseurs, five squadrons of cavalry, one company of engineers, two companies of the trains, and four batteries.

Each *corps d'armée* is accompanied by seven batteries, counting, perhaps, ninety-six guns; and each corps, including all branches of the service, consists of about forty-five thousand men. This would give a total of four hundred thousand men. But the total effective military strength of Prussia is much greater than this. Counting the force actually in the field, the *corps de reserve* and the Landwehr, she could bring into the field a force of not less than seven hundred thousand men, the greater number of whom have received military training.

The Austrian army, the effective strength of which is estimated at eight hundred thousand men, is divided into two grand divisions, of which one is posted in Austrian Silesia, the other in Venetia. The eastern wing of the main Army of the North, as it is called, occupied a strong line, connecting Cracon with Olmütz, and protecting the Northern Railway. The

entire line extended from Cracon to Janernich, the center being at Treschen. The Army of the North numbers about 350,000 men. The Austrian army in Venetia, under command of the Archduke ALBRECHT, consists of four *corps d'armée*—the Third, commanded by the Archduke ERNEST; the Fifth, by the Prince of Lichtenstein; the Seventh, by General VON MAROICICH; and the Ninth, by General HARTENOG. A military correspondent gives the strength of these army corps as follows: Each corps comprises 19 line regiments of four battalions each, and 13 regiments of three battalions each. Every battalion includes 6 companies, and each company 154 men; consequently the regiments of four battalions each are composed of 3,664 men, and the regiments of three battalions, 2,772 men. Beside the corps of chasseurs, the six Jäger regiments comprise 9,840 men. The cavalry consist of four regiments of hussars and two of uhlans. Each is divided into six squadrons of 133 men; total, 4,840 men. There are, besides, 15 companies of engineers of 220 men each, and eight companies of pioneers of the same strength. Four ambulance companies, each of 234 men, come next; then 22 companies of artillery for the fortifications, each of 220 men; then three regiments of artillery, each with 10 field batteries. These last are served by 120 men each. Then come six mountain batteries of the same force; 24 reserve batteries; and three battalions of coast artillery, each of 18 companies of 220 men.

The grand total of the Austrian army in Italy is, therefore, 186,324 combatants and 6,096 non-combatants (engineers, pioneers and ambulance corps). Of these forces about 80,000 men are destined for the army of operation, 40,000 for the fortresses, and 20,000 for the coasts of Italy and Venice. The Third corps, which was posted in Friuli and Laybach, contains about 45,000 men. Near Gratz were posted a nearly equal number. These troops were destined to oppose GARIBALDI, should he attempt an invasion of the Tyrol. We think it probable, for reasons to be given further on, that, at the commencement of hostilities, the Austrian army in Italy will remain on the defensive, giving their chief attention to the Prussians, and contenting themselves with the defence of the Quadrilateral, Venice, and the provinces on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

The Italian army was at last accounts resting *en echelon* on the Chiasso. The correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* gives the following as the positions at the last of May. CIALDINI, with the Fourth corps, rested on Bologna, facing that part of Venetia which is east of the Quadrilateral; the Third corps, under DELLA ROCCA, extended half way between Bologna and Piacenza, where headquarters were established. The Second corps, under General CUCCIARI, was posted around Cremona; and the First corps, under General DURANDO, extended from Lodi to Brescia, which latter town was held by General CEVALE's division. Thus the advance of the army faced the Quadrilateral between Verona and Mantua, while the rearguard rested on the Adige and the Po. Whether the Italians would, on the opening of hostilities, assume the offensive, or content themselves with watching the Quadrilateral, while a naval attack was made on Venice or Trieste, is a question that circumstances would decide. The army was full of enthusiasm, eager to advance, confident in its strength, and restless under the restraints of long continuance in camp. But, on the other hand, a siege of Mantua or Verona would be fraught with dangerous consequences. The country about those fortresses

is extremely unwholesome, and the effects of a siege would be disastrous on a comparatively young army like the Italian. Should they attempt to force their way into Venetia, between the Mantua and the lagoons, they would find themselves in a country easily flooded and intersected by streams, affording excellent facilities for defence. It is therefore, probable that, whatever sieges may be made on the line of the Po or the Mincio, the real attack will be made by way of the Adriatic, on Venice or Trieste.

Less is definitely known as to the dispositions of the Prussian army, as the Prussian newspapers have been strictly forbidden to mention military movements. It is known, however, that a heavy force was operating in Holstein, while the main body of the army was posted along the frontiers of Saxony, watching the movements of BENEDEK. This force is estimated at about 200,000 men.

Such was the military situation in Europe at the sailing of the last steamer. Although war had not been formally declared by either power, the hostile armies stood confronting each other, in momentary expectation of orders to advance; and the next steamer may bring intelligence that the great conflict has actually begun.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. MOORE, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has selected a site for a National Cemetery at Fredericksburgh, Va., and workmen are now engaged in laying it out. The cemetery is located on the east end of the high bluff overlooking the city of Fredericksburgh, known as St. Mary's Heights. The spot selected embraces about five acres, at the point where SENDWICK's corps charged in his flank movement during the battle of Chancellorsville, and it is believed will be one of the most beautiful burial grounds thus set apart by the Government to receive the honored remains of our gallant dead. This cemetery will contain the bodies of all the men who fell in the two engagements at that place, beside those who fell at Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House, estimated at not less than 12,000 bodies. It is contemplated to have this ground dedicated by the proper ceremonies on or before its completion. Quite a large number of the men who were buried in trenches on the Fair grounds have been already removed to the cemetery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE SYKES, Fifth U. S. infantry (late Major-General, U. S. V.), left for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 15th inst., with 700 recruits for his regiment, which is stationed in New Mexico. Colonel SYKES was accompanied by the following officers: Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, William B. LANE, Fifth U. S. cavalry; Captain C. H. McNALLY, Fifth U. S. cavalry; Lieutenants CLIFFORD and ENNIS, Third U. S. cavalry; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel BANKHEAD, Fifth infantry; Captain S. SNYDER, Fifth infantry; Brevet Captain CURTIS, Fifth infantry; Lieutenant NEWBOLD, Fifth infantry; Lieutenant J. DUGAN, Fifth infantry; Lieutenant E. G. RANDALL, Fifth infantry, Captain L. C. FOMSYTH, Acting Quartermaster, U. S. V., and Acting Assistant Surgeon KLUGER, U. S. A.; Major E. G. MARSHALL and Brevet Captain CASEY, Fifth infantry, were expected to join the detachment by the day of starting.

In the case of DANIEL P. GALLAGHER, citizen, sentenced by a Military Commission to be hung, whose execution was ordered on the 27th day of April, 1866, in General Court-Martial Orders No. 12, and suspended by General Court-Martial Orders No. 13, current series from Headquarters Department of Texas, to await the pleasure of the PRESIDENT, the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army having decided that a fatal error occurred in the proceedings of the Commission, and that the sentence is therefore void and inoperative, it will be so held and considered.



## THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE, commanding Department of the Missouri, headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 1st inst., issued the following order:

It has been reported to the Major-General commanding the Department, by Colonel O. E. BABCOCK, A. D. C., to the General-in-Chief of the Army, that on his route to Denver City, he observed that trains of emigrants, freighters, etc., wholly neglected Orders No. 27, current series, from these headquarters, and had no organization for defence, and were travelling carelessly along the road in small parties. He also intimated, what is no doubt the fact, that post commanders have neglected to exercise their authority and supervision, with which they were clothed by that order.

All post commanders are therefore notified, that any failure hereafter to comply strictly and carefully with the provisions of General Orders No. 27, will be considered and treated as wilful disobedience of orders.

District commanders will require monthly reports from post commanders within their districts, of all trains which pass their posts, stating distinctly whether they were organized according to the rules above referred to, whether they took the precautions, and maintained and enforced the rules of travel therein specified, and in all respects enforced obedience to that order. The substance of these reports will be transmitted monthly to these headquarters, with charges for disobedience of orders, against any post commander who has failed thoroughly to perform his duty in this respect.

BREVET Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, issued the following circular on the 7th inst.:

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, all disbursing officers of the Ordnance Department will, from and after the receipt of these instructions, deposit the public funds for which they are accountable only with assistant treasurers of the United States and special Government depositories, lists of which will be furnished to them from this office.

Funds received for sales of public property, except the ordinary sales of subsistence stores, will, without unnecessary delay, be deposited in the nearest said depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of the appropriations to which they belong, unless they receive special instructions on the subject from this office.

No transfer of funds from one depository to another will be made without special authority from the Secretary of War. In cases where there may be no assistant treasurer or special depository near the disbursing officer, and a place of deposit is needed, the fact will be reported to this office, and application made for leave to deposit in a National bank, naming the bank in which it is desirable to deposit.

Public funds will remain in the depository until needed for disbursement to public creditors, and the disbursements will be made of the identical funds received from the depository.

THE following is a list of the stations of the companies of the Tenth U. S. infantry, according to the last report: Company B, Captain THEODORE SCHWAN commanding, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Company A, Brevet Captain THOMAS H. FRENCH commanding, and Company I, Captain JOHN L. SMYTH, commanding company and post, Fort Ripley, Minn.; Companies F and D, commanded respectively by Captain and Brevet Major ROBERT H. HALL, and Captain EDWIN E. SELLERS, are at Fort Abercrombie, Major HALL being in command of the post. Company H, Captain WILLIAM S. KELLOGG commanding, is at Fort Ridgely, Minn.; Companies C, E, G and K, are at Fort Wadsworth, under the command of Brevet Colonel WILLIAM B. HAYMAN, Major Tenth U. S. infantry. The following is a list of the newly appointed lieutenants of this regiment: Second Lieutenants CHARLES L. DAVIS, Company D; WILLIAM H. KING, Company K; CHARLES M. EDWARDS, Company C; CHARLES E. JEWETT, Company A; JOHN A. SCHWARTZ, Company F; FREEMAN E. OLMSTEAD, Company H.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. J. WOOD, commanding Department of Mississippi, on the 8th inst., issued the following order:

Information having been received at these headquarters, that parties are engaged in enlisting freedmen in this State, ostensibly for some military purpose, it is hereby announced that no authority exists for enlisting freedmen for any military purpose, whether it be the intention to use the organization in the United States or in a foreign country. If the latter be the object of the organization, parties engaged in the work of enlistment are hereby warned that it is made a criminal offense by the act of Congress, passed and approved in 1819, commonly known as the "Neutrality act."

The freedmen are especially warned against having anything to do with the persons engaged in this unlawful business. Taking advantage of the ignorance of the freedmen by making fair promises which will never be realized, the parties engaged in this nefarious enterprise are trying to entice the freedmen from the plantations where they have good contracts, to engage in schemes which can only end in failure and disaster, the consequence of which will be ruin to the freedmen.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, on the 8th inst., ordered the Quartermaster's Department to turn over to CHARLES G. FARMER, citizen, two mules, or to pay him in money the average price of mules at the Government sale in the city of New Orleans, on the 5th day of April. Mr. FARMER was tried by a Military Commission on the charge of

buying Government property and having Government property in his possession and use, and acquitted. It appears, however, that two mules in the possession of FARMER were seized and held pending the result of the trial, and that the mules were subsequently turned in to the Quartermaster's Department and sold at public sale, on the 5th of April, 1866. The order is intended to indemnify Mr. FARMER for the loss of his property.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, commanding Military Division of the Gulf, on the 11th inst. ordered that the Camp of Distribution in New Orleans be discontinued, and the public property at that place turned over to the proper Staff Departments without delay. The commanding officer will then, with his company, rejoin his regiment. Hereafter all enlisted men arriving in New Orleans, belonging to regiments of the Regular Army within the Military Division of the Gulf, will report to the Commanding Officer of Jackson Barracks for subsistence, quarters and transportation. Colored troops will report to the commanding officer of the 81st U. S. colored infantry for the same purpose.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOS. J. WOOD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi, has issued an order that in future no rations will be issued to refugees or freedmen, except to persons who are absolutely unable to support themselves by reason of the helpless tenderness of youth, the extreme infirmity of age, by disease, or permanent physical disability. The mere destitution of persons of any sex or class, who are able to labor, is no reason for giving them aid from the Government. In the present great demand for labor, a demand which far exceeds the supply, there is not the slightest shadow of an excuse for any able-bodied person being destitute. All who are willing to labor can obtain fair wages.

PURSUANT to paragraph 11, General Orders No. 36, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, June 5, 1866, Major-General GEORGE STONEMAN, U. S. Volunteers, on the 11th inst., assumed command of the Department of the Cumberland, embracing the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military District of Kentucky, Brevet Major-General JEFF. C. DAVIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding; headquarters Louisville, Ky. The State of Tennessee will constitute the Military District of Tennessee, Brevet Major-General CLINTON B. FISK, U. S. Volunteers, commanding, headquarters Nashville, Tennessee.

In compliance with General Orders No. 32, current series from the War Department, Brevet Major-General CHARLES R. WOODS has assumed command of the Department of the South, embracing the States of Georgia and Alabama, headquarters at Macon, Ga. The Department is divided into two districts, as follows; The District of Georgia—to embrace the State of Georgia, Brevet Major-General DAVIS TILLSON U. S. Volunteers, to command—headquarters at Augusta, Ga. The District of Alabama—to embrace the State of Alabama, Brevet Major-General WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. Volunteers, to command; headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

In pursuance of authority from the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, the surplus ordnance and ordnance stores at Galveston, Texas, not required to be kept for issue to troops, will be shipped, as soon as practicable, to the St. Louis Arsenal, except the gun carriages in a state of dilapidation, which will be broken up. Such parts of these carriages as are worth the cost of transportation, will also be sent to the St. Louis Arsenal, and the other parts will be dropped. A similar disposition will be made of the surplus ordnance and ordnance stores in the District of the Rio Grande, under the direction of the Acting Ordnance Officer of that District.

SECTION 6 of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, provides that the Commissary Department shall issue to the enlisted men of the Army tobacco, charging it the same as an over issue of clothing is now charged. This act was intended to benefit the soldier, and would if the provisions were carried out. Many inquiries are now made as to the reason a supply of tobacco is not now kept by the commissary.

ALL officers of the Regular Army who are accountable for recruiting funds are required by Circular No. 16, A. G. O., to report to that office, by telegraph, on Wednesday of each week, the amount of funds in their possession or on deposit, stating the depository where the money is deposited.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD has received a letter from several prominent gentlemen residing in Greenville, S. C., who state that many families are suffering, and, without immediate assistance, will be unable to till their lands, and ask that the Government will render them assistance.

The superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland, has lately had assigned to him several counties of Virginia, situated in the Shenandoah Valley.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE House resumed the discussion of Mr. SCHENCK's Army Bill, which has been again reported with amendments in the form of a substitute for the original bill. The new bill contains forty-four sections, and provides for an army of 43,000 men, capable of expansion to 70,000 men. It authorizes five regiments of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, fifty regiments of infantry, the Professors and Corps of Cadets of the Military Academy, and the different staff corps; the fifty infantry regiments to be composed of the present ten infantry regiments of the old Regular Army, numbered from one to ten; twenty-two regiments made up of the nine new regiments of three battalions each, ten regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and eight regiments of colored troops. Under the provisions of the bill the PRESIDENT may, at any time, mount six infantry regiments, who shall, while serving as cavalry, be allowed all the pay, allowances and emoluments of cavalry. Inasmuch as we have already given the original bill of Mr. SCHENCK in full, as well as that of Mr. WILSON, which has passed the Senate, it will not be necessary for us to give, this week, the text of this modified bill. A Committee of Conference will undoubtedly be required to reconcile the differences between the two Houses. A bill of some sort ought surely to be agreed upon this session, else the Army will suffer materially for the lack of it. Some action is certainly needed to make the nine new infantry regiments part of the permanent Army.

A bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans and for other purposes, has passed the House. The first section extends the provision of the pension laws to Provost-Marshals, Deputy Provost-Marshals, and enrolling officers who have been killed or wounded in the discharge of their duties; Provost-Marshals to rank, for the purpose of pensions, as Captains; Deputy Provost-Marshals as First Lieutenants, and enrolling officers as Second Lieutenants. The second section increases the pensions to widows and deceased soldiers and sailors having children at the rate of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen. The Committee on Invalid Pensions was then discharged from the further consideration of the resolution requiring it to report a bill to double the pensions of those who became pensioners from the late war against the Rebellion, and the resolution was laid on the table. This action was in consequence of a statement made by Mr. PERHAM, Chairman of the Committee, to the effect that, under the existing pension laws, the annual amount paid is \$16,000,000, and that this bill will increase it \$6,000,000, making it \$22,000,000, and that the bill pending to pension the soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows, will cost \$13,000,000, which will make the total amount of pensions \$35,000,000. It was thought that neither the country nor the pensioners would favor a proposition to double the pensions now allowed.

The House also passed the Senate joint resolution to provide for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments; the Senate bill, passed April 2d, to establish a Hydrographic Office in the Navy Department, with an amendment striking out the appropriation; the bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States for arming, equipping and paying the Military forces to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion; the bill to regulate the appointment of paymasters in the Navy, and explanatory of an act for the better organization of the pay department of the Navy; a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of abolishing the Marine Corps or transferring it to the Army, and of making provision for supplying such military force as may at any time be needed in the Navy by detail from the Army; the Senate concurrent resolution to print the reports of Generals SHERMAN, THOMAS, POPE, FOSTER, PLEASANTON and HANCOCK, made to the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War; and a preamble and resolution that whereas it is alleged that peaceable citizens of the United States, engaged in no unlawful act, have been arrested and are held as prisoners by the British Government in Ireland, the PRESIDENT be requested to inform the House what information he may have as to such arrests, and what steps have been taken to protect such persons in their rights as citizens of the United States.

Among the other bills passed were the Senate bill authorizing the restoration of Commander CHARLES HUNTER to the Navy; the Senate bill for the relief of ELISHA W. DUNN, Paymaster United States Navy; the bill directing the payment to CELESTIA P. HART, widow of SAMUEL J. HART, naval constructor, of \$3,000 for the use of a gun-elevating screw invented by him; the bill for the relief of Captain JOHN G. YOUNG, United States Navy, allowing him the pay of Captain on the retired list from August, 1854, to March, 1865; the bill for the relief of the heirs of Lieutenant JOSHUA T. TODD, late United States Army; the bill for the relief of Captain A. B. DYER, directing accounting officers to allow him \$9,778 42 deposited to his credit in the United States Depository at Norfolk; for the



relief of CHARLES M. BLAKE, late chaplain in the Army; the Senate bill for the relief of JONATHAN W. GORDON, late Major of the Eleventh regiment of infantry; the Senate bill for the relief of Captain JOHN H. CROWELL, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army; a bill for the relief of FONTAINE T. FOX, JR., late Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General W. T. WARD; a bill for the relief of certain officers of the Volunteer service, who failed to make proper returns of stores and other public property.

The following private bills were laid on the table: For the relief of JOHN B. HICKEY, Acting Assistant Engineer United States Navy; the petition of soldiers of the Fourth United States artillery, praying to be discharged from the service; the memorial of officers of the Signal Corps engaged at Mobile in 1864; relating to acting assistant surgeons in the Army; ordering the names of First Lieutenant EDWARD CROUNSE and others to be placed and borne on the muster-rolls of the Army; directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider the expediency of accounting pilots as officers of the Navy, and giving them extra pay and allowance; for the relief of Captain JOHN FAUNCE.

Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back adversely the petition for a pension to HENRIETTA O. GARDNER, widow of an officer in the revenue service, who was killed in the line of his duty. The adverse report was based on the principle that the revenue service is part of the civil service, for which pensions are not allowed.

THE Senate has passed the Army Appropriation Bill with an additional section, appropriating the following sums for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau: For salaries of commissioners and assistant commissioners, \$147,500; salaries of clerks, \$82,800; for clothing to be distributed among the freedmen, \$1,170,000; for commissary stores, \$3,306,250; transportation, \$1,320,000; for school superintendents, \$21,000; repairs for school-houses, etc., \$500,000. And with the following amendments, appropriating \$46,000 for the purchase of fifty-eight acres of land, the site of Fort Morton, near Marshall, Tenn.; directing that in the purchase of Army clothing, Quartermasters shall give the preference to domestic manufacture, and that this preference shall be extended to the Pacific coast for articles required for the Army there; repealing acts of Congress authorizing the PRESIDENT to dismiss the officers of the Army and Navy, and providing that no officers of the Army or Navy shall hereafter be dismissed except upon conviction by court-martial; providing that hereafter the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the Army; repealing a provision forbidding the allowance of extra pay to enlisted men, and extending it to enlisted men in the Navy and Marine corps, and providing that the allowance to officers travelling on orders where transportation in kind is not furnished, shall be ten cents per mile. The importance of some of the amendments is apparent.

The Senate has also passed the bill to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy, with amendments providing for the appointment of an Admiral, and providing that Second Assistant Engineers shall be appointed by the PRESIDENT, and confirmed by the Senate as Naval officers.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill in relation to the appointment of Paymasters in the Navy, which was passed. It goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments. As passed by the Senate it provides that the appointments to be made under the act of May 3, 1866, for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy may be made from the number of Acting Assistant Paymasters of the Navy who have performed duty during the war, and who at the time of their appointment shall not be over thirty-two years of age. Section two authorizes the PRESIDENT to waive the required examination of such officers of the Pay Department of the Navy as are on duty abroad and cannot be examined, provided that they shall be examined as soon as practicable after their return.

A resolution was passed to print 1,000 copies of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy for 1866.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing yard at Philadelphia.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to amend the act of April 18, 1818, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that the act of 1818 shall not be so construed as to prohibit citizens of the United States from selling vessels, ships or steamers built within the United States, or materials or munitions of war, the growth or product of the same, to the inhabitants of other countries, or the governments not at war with us; provided that the operation of the act shall be suspended whenever the United States shall be engaged in war.

#### SKIRMISHING.

SINCE the adaptation of the formation of troops to their arms has become an absolute necessity from the development of range and precision of artillery and small-arms, this subject has attracted a great deal of attention in England and on the Continent. What is needed was foreshadowed in a series of articles published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, several of which have been copied into CORREARD'S "Journal des Sciences Militaires," and referred to in the *Edinburgh Review* of January, 1866. The necessities of skirmish tactics require deployment, mobility, precision, activity, and intelligence, all of which group themselves around the centre column of discipline, which involves *more*, whose indispensable basis is individual instruction. This instruction, whose body may be theory, must be developed by practice, to accommodate itself to the existing state of the military art and science. There is no need of a change of tactics, but there must be something grafted upon the tactics now in use to regulate the new dislocated mobilization which, although necessarily at first an adjunct, will end in becoming the principal.

The new birth of light infantry proper dates back to the wars of our own country. No evidence is to be found of a proper appreciation of light infantry by the greatest of modern captains, FREDERIC OF PRUSSIA. He did excel in light cavalry, and this served as a substitute, taken in connection with his system of strategy and grand tactics. His battles, if the term be not wilfully misunderstood, were a series of surprises which struck at once at the strategical and tactical key-points of the enemy's position. An examination of his principal battles will demonstrate this fact. By a series of marches and counter-marches, covered and explored by his indomitable cavalry, marches which equalled in their celerity, severity and extent those of the legions, marches defying season, country and opposition, he bewildered his opponents, and then, when the moment arrived he struck them as the eagle strikes his prey.

Just about the time that FREDERIC THE GREAT was dying, our Revolutionary War closed, and a military prophet was arising whose observations on the conflict which gave birth to this nation, inaugurated that system of military analysis which JOMINI has since elaborated without much improvement. This military expert was HENRY DIETRICH VON BULOW, who died 1807. He was one of those men who lived so long before their time, or the times that were capable of appreciating them, that their prescience, instead of resulting in the improvement of their fellows, only succeeded in bringing ruin on themselves. "The campaign of Prince HENRY of Prussia," says he, "in 1762, offers the first example of the reconstruction of tactics, which new form is still in existence, since it grew out of the very nature of things. In this campaign for the first time were seen dislocated positions instead of uninterrupted lines; affairs of posts instead of battles; even the battle of Freiberg was only a series of affairs of posts. The principal characters on this theatre were the hussars and the so-called light infantry. Here, we already see developed the principle that in field operations, as well as in the defence of fortresses, the bastion enfilades the curtain."

His observations on the Art of War, his spirit of the new system of war—Uniform, Equipment, Armament—&c.—are marvellous when we see what sixty-five years has brought forth. Militarily, no one has written so perspicuously upon the progress, phases, causes and results of the Colonial success and British disaster as this, then young, Prussian. His plan for what should have been the operations of the British sea and land forces against the revolted Colonies would, no doubt, have brought success. It was, in fact, the very plan which insured our success in putting down the Rebellion. Strict blockade, harassing raids, and severing the Rebel territories by the simultaneous advance of strong columns or armies directed against vital points.

He inaugurated the idea of thin lines of battle, backed by reserves, out of fire, supported by cavalry and artillery, converting battles into vast affairs of posts, taking advantage of every accident of ground. He had no idea of doing away with the bayonet, but rather relied upon that arm of arms, and advocated the very system adopted by the Rebels of priming the charging columns with liquor, inasmuch as the experience of military history proved that those nations which drank deep fought best. If he had lived in our days he would have hurrahed for "whiskey and cold steel" at the crisis. It is to be supposed he means the men may drink, but not the officers.

His prophetic lessons were ignored; the Prussian Government incarcerated him for a lunatic, and finally as a traitor, because he predicted the result of Jena. He was delivered over as a martyr to the Cossacks, and fell a victim to their brutality. Before he perished he saw his prophecies verified in the rout of Jena, the overthrow of the Prussian army, the rendition of the Prussian fortresses, and the ruin of his Fatherland.

The Prussian lines of battle, drilled into machines under the system of the Great FREDERIC, but manœuvred by

generals who had outlived the influence of his spirit, or had never been imbued with it, actually gave way before the moral force and material fire of the clouds of skirmishers which covered the advance of the French columns of attack. What Freiberg (1763) demonstrated as likely, Jena proved to be the case. The galling fire of dislocated light infantry swarms dissipated the massive formations which had dissolved the French at Rossbach, crushed the Austrians at Lissa, and shattered the Russians at Zorndorf. The preëminence of light infantry grew with the improvements in firearms, but nowhere in a greater degree than with the French. General KEARNY, who fought as a Volunteer in Algeria, in 1847, could never speak with sufficient admiration of the exploits of the French light infantry, which he had witnessed. He said that their independent action combined coolness, courage and enthusiasm, and was sublime. He was accustomed to relate in tones which rung out like the notes of the clarion of the light infantry which had so excited his admiration, while his eyes flashed with scintillations of light like the scattered fire of the skirmish lines, how when the French columns drew near to the enemy the companies of light infantry would disengage themselves, scatter, and advance until the ascents of the Atlas seemed spangled with heliotropes of light, whose gold was succeeded by spiracles of silver smoke, which gave an inexpressible beauty to the military spectacle.

To this line light infantry succeeded those Chasseurs de Vincennes, Zouaves, Native Corps, Bersaglieri, Cacciatori, etc., who crowned their achievements in Algeria with exploits still more brilliant in Lombardy in 1859.

Meanwhile, the new system of light infantry tactics, of rifles and riflemen, was gaining ground everywhere, until it received its fullest development during our own late great civil war.

In a former series of articles on this subject in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, a number of instances were mentioned of the astonishing effects of skirmish lines, but the list was by no means exhausted. Want of space alone prevented further citations. Since then numerous examples have been noted down from the lips of officers as illustrations. One of the most notable was SEDGEWICK'S attack at Rappahannock Station. He merely reinforced his picket line, and instantly attacked. The result was success, and the capture of a great number of prisoners. Doubtless, the enemy thought he was simply relieving his old picket line, he taking advantage of time and circumstances to carry out the stratagem. Such a course has been more than once successful. Apply the same principle, and your reenforced picket line becomes a loose line of battle, whose tactics might be termed "grand skirmishing," or "skirmishing in mass." Such a demonstration would serve as a blind for an attack in line of battle, or in column, or a retreat. As an example of the former, the Rebels massed their attack at Shiloh behind their picket line, says Brigadier-General S.; of the latter, Colonel ABBE, Twenty-third regiment light infantry, arrested the attack of the English, and covered the retreat of the French at Maida. This energetic firmness procured ABBE the rank of Brigadier-General. At Gros Aspern the Austrians masked their attack with cavalry, a manœuvre afterward practised with success by SHERIDAN. But perhaps the most astonishing instance of what a skirmish line can effect was shown when Colonel MILES held two Rebel divisions—McLAW'S and ANDERSON'S—in check, with a simple skirmish line in front of HANCOCK'S command, at Chancellorsville. This was LEE'S grand attack against HOOKER'S left and centre, consisting of COUCH'S and SLOCUM'S corps, coöperating with JACKSON'S guns. JACKSON burst through a whole corps and stampeded them; LEE was stopped by a picket line, as it were. When STONEWALL JACKSON, with 25,000 men, had brushed away the Eleventh corps—entrenched and strongly posted, but surprised for want of proper out-posts—on our right LEE, with ANDERSON and McLAW'S divisions, "was making a vigorous front attack on HOOKER'S left and centre formed by COUCH'S and SLOCUM'S corps. HANCOCK'S front, especially, was assailed with great impetuosity; but the attacking column was held in check in the most intrepid manner by HANCOCK'S skirmish line under Colonel MILES."

Here we see attacks in mass crushingly successful against troops in mass or in line of battle, amply prepared and protected; and failing just as signally against a skirmish line directed by a brave and able officer, composed of cool, self-confident, dexterous and courageous troops. If anything on earth could prove the reliability of the new system of tactics advocated, it would be this astonishing achievement simultaneous with a failure under the old system.

The Vermont brigade furnished several grand examples of the same tactics, "grand skirmishing," in different fields. Their conduct and that of MILES'S command were types of a new undeveloped regular system. Let us take one: "The passage of Beaver Creek," wrote Brevet Major-General McMAHON (*U. S. Service Magazine*, April,



1866, 290), was disputed by a serious attempt to bring on a serious engagement. The enemy (Rebels) advanced three times against us in line of battle, but those War Titans of the Vermont brigade, who held our skirmish line on the edge of wooded hills, broke each attack without yielding foot of ground. They held on to that wood as if it belonged to them. The enemy (Rebels) was disgusted with this perverse obstinacy, for a skirmish line seldom considers it a correct thing to await a second fire, and withdrew across the stream."

The Western boys were well up to such work. Major-General B. said that the Western men on SHERMAN'S line made such perfect skirmishers that they did not need officers after their line was posted, just as the Western artillery when posted needed no further commanding. While on the march they could forage and provide for themselves as well as cavalry, etc. This arose from their individual intelligent aptitude for such service.

To sum up the system which this series of articles advocate: The first line of battle should be a thin skirmish line in which artillery should form a part, efficiently supported, as advocated by the best military experience, by riflemen. Military experts have long since decided that the best support for artillery is riflemen. This skirmish line should be preceded by videttes or mounted rifles and sustained by bodies of cavalry. Reserve troops for sharp work should be held in hand out of fire, massed or in line, according to the face of the country or accidents of its ground. It is very questionable if troops advancing to the charge should not move forward deployed, and play at the moment when the charge is actually to be made. They would certainly suffer less, advancing in this formation, from the enemy's fire; they could deliver a fire from an extended front themselves; and they certainly could play with sufficient celerity if that ployment was covered by a strong, tenacious skirmish line. Troops advancing in line would certainly be in a better condition to receive a counter charge from troops in mass, in which case the skirmish line could lie down while the massed line could fire over them, then rise up at the moment of impact and envelope the head of the enemy's column and dissolve it with a searching fire just as the salient of a bastion crumbles away under the concentrated fire of distinct breaching batteries.

It would seem to be better always to cover the advance even of a second line of battle when relieving the first or the deployment of a second or third line of battle by a cloud of skirmishers who would not only cover the retreat of the first but the manœuvres and advance of the second.

A.

GENERAL DE PEYSTER has furnished the following list of officers of the Engineer Corps who commanded, at least, a Division in the Union Army during the late war:

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, Major-General Regular Service.  
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Regular Service.  
JOHN C. FREMONT (Topographical) Major-General Regular Service.

JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD, Brigadier-General Regular Service, commanded Twelfth Corps, and killed at Antietam.

WM. S. ROSECRANS, Brigadier-General Regular Service.  
JOHN POPE (Topographical), Brigadier-General Regular Service.

ANDREW H. HUMPHREYS, commanded Division, afterward succeeded HANCOCK in command of Second Corps till close of war.

HORATIO G. WRIGHT, commanded Division; afterward succeeded SEDGWICK in command of Sixth Corps till close of war.

JOHN NEWTON, commanded Division in Army of Potomac and SHERMAN'S Army.

AMIEL W. WHIPPLE (Topographical) commanded Division, and killed at Chancellorsville.

GEORGE G. MEADE, commanded Division, Corps, and Army of Potomac till close of war.

WILLIAM F. SMITH, commanded Division and Corps till relieved before close of war.

JOHN G. FOSTER, commanded Division in BURNSIDE'S Roanoke expedition, and afterward a Corps.

QUINCY A. GILLMORE, commanded Corps till close of war, mainly against Charleston, South Carolina.

JAMES B. MCPHERSON, commanded an Army, under GRANT, in the West till killed; Brigadier-General in Regular Army.

JOHN G. PARKE (Topographical) commanded Division and Corps till close of war.

G. K. WARREN, commanded Division and Corps till relieved.

GODFREY WEITZEL, commanded Division and Corps colored troops till close of war.

JAMES H. WILSON (Topographical) commanded Division and Corps of Cavalry till close of war.

RAMALD S. MCKENZIE, commanded Division of Cavalry in last campaign against Richmond.

## HARBOR DEFENCES.

THE Secretary of War sent to the Senate on the 19th inst., in answer to a resolution of the 15th inst., a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, covering the report of the Joint Board of Army and Navy officers relative to harbor defences. The Board consists of Rear-Admirals C. H. DAVIS and J. A. DAHLGREN, U. S. N.; Captain JAMES ALDEN, Brevet Major-General J. G. BARNARD, Brigadier-General Z. B. TOWER and B. S. ALEXANDER, U. S. Army. Secretary WELLES favors the continuance of the investigation, and further discussion of the questions which the invention and experience of the war have brought for solution.

These inventions, he assumes, have occasioned discussions and experiments abroad, and produced many publications upon the art and implements of offensive and defensive warfare. He suggests the reappointment of the Board by the President. The Board considers the three subjects of iron-clad vessels, channel obstructions and torpedoes. Concerning the first-named topic, the Board is asked to settle approximately the character and number of these vessels necessary as land batteries for harbors. The Board do not undertake a final solution of the problem of harbor defences, but are agreed that upon iron-clads our method of defence must be based, particularly where the channels are wide and the objects to be protected are of vital importance. They consider it doubtful whether the destructive effect of modern artillery has kept pace with the invulnerability of iron-clad vessels, moving at high velocity, and there is danger that one or more of such vessels might succeed in passing between forts and shore batteries; and that therefore a system of obstructions may be necessary for defence. They say it is to be regretted that Fort Richmond, in New York harbor, and Fort Delaware, on Delaware river, which were built after prolonged experiments, were rendered valueless by immediately succeeding developments in the power of artillery.

The report says further: It is believed that guns have now reached their maximum limit of power—at least for Naval use—and that experiments are indispensable to determine the resistance of our most recent works and the best methods of future construction; for neither the protracted experiments in England against iron targets, nor those made by our Navy Department, throw much light upon these subjects, they having been made with other objects.

The question of the efficiency of channel obstructions seems to be still in dispute. While admitting that they have proved failures as undertaken by the French, for instance, in the roadstead of the Island of Aix, they credit the failure to their being attempted on the spur of the moment, without preliminary study and experiments. Torpedoes were used successfully during the late war in defence of harbors and rivers upon our Southern coast. The most success was attained by sensitive percussion fuses on some simple mechanism so arranged as to produce explosion by contact with the vessel passing over them. Probably the most certain means of exploding torpedoes would be by the use of galvanic or magnetic electricity. Though we have derived some knowledge of torpedoes from the Rebels, this knowledge is very limited. Before they can be successfully employed in channel defences, a series of experiments will be necessary to ascertain the best manner of construction to avoid leakage, the best material for fuses and their arrangement in connection with the battery fires, and to test various methods of anchoring them in rapid currents exposed to ocean waves.

The board say the untold wealth of our populous cities and the great national importance of our Naval establishments, make it an imperative duty of the Government to effectually secure these vast interests against destruction by a hostile fleet. The capture of but one of our important harbors would involve the loss of private and public property far beyond the cost of all our coast defences, and would prove a serious detriment to our Military and Naval power.

## THE NAVY BILL.

The following is the Naval Bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. GRIMES, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, on April 17th, and reported by him with amendments on the 31st ult. The bill passed on the 14th inst, as amended, viz: the parts in brackets were stricken out, and the words printed in italics were inserted. It is entitled, a bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the number allowed in each grade of line officers on the active list of the Navy shall be one admiral, one vice-admiral, [eleven] ten rear-admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, one hundred and eighty lieutenant-commanders, one hundred and eighty lieutenants, one hundred and sixty masters, one hundred and sixty ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law: *Provided*, That the increase in the grades [below that of rear admiral and above that of lieutenant], authorized by this act, shall be made by selection from the grade next below of officers who have rendered the most efficient and faithful service during the recent war: *And provided further*, That [vacancies in the grade above commodore on the active and retired lists shall be filled by selection from the grade next below, and] the number of rear-admirals, including all on the active and retired lists, shall not exceed twenty-one, exclusive of rear-admirals retired after the passage of this act, and of officers now on the retired list of commodores, who have commanded squadrons by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and who may be promoted to the grade of rear-admiral on the retired list.

[SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the increase authorized by this act, vacancies occurring in the grades of commissioned line officers of the Navy below that of rear-admiral, and of line officers of the Marine Corps below that of the colonel commandant, shall be filled by selection and by promotion according to the rule of seniority, alternately, that is to say, if the vacancy first occurring in any such grade be filled by selection, the next vacancy in the same grade shall be filled by seniority, and

so on in alternation: *Provided*, That no such vacancy shall be filled by the selection of any officer having more than one-third of the officers of the grade from which the promotion is to be made senior to him in rank or position on the register: *And provided further*, That such selection shall be made from officers possessing the highest character, professional qualifications and attainments, including a knowledge of steam enginery, of the French and Spanish languages, and international law, and having a clear record at the department of honorable service; and the Secretary of the Navy, in case of doubt, or if he deem it necessary, shall convene a Board of Officers to assist him by their advice in making such selections, and no promotions made by authority of this act shall be considered as precluding the advancement in rank now authorized by law for distinguished conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism.]

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That of the number of line officers of the Navy on the active list, five lieutenant commanders, [twenty] ten lieutenants, [fifty] twenty masters, and [seventy-five] forty ensigns may be appointed from those officers who have served in the Volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years, and who are either now in that service or have been honorably discharged therefrom: *Provided*, That if by reason of these appointments the number of officers in any grade shall exceed the number fixed by law, no more promotions or appointments to that grade shall be made until the number is reduced below the number fixed by law for that grade: *And provided further*, That the authority given by this section shall be exhausted when the number of Volunteer officers above named shall have been once appointed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a Board consisting of not less than three naval officers superior in rank to the officers to be thus appointed in the Regular Navy from the Volunteer service, which Board, after examination of the claims of all candidates, shall select and report to the Secretary of the Navy [as] the most meritorious in character, ability, professional competency, and honorable service [twice] the number to be appointed and transferred to the several grades mentioned in the third section of this act; [from whom he shall select the persons to be appointed to each of those grades]. And any officer who has served in the Volunteer Naval service for the term of two years or more shall have the right to appear before the Examining Board and present his claims and be examined for an appointment in the Regular Navy.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to retain, or to appoint under existing laws and regulations, such Volunteer officers in the Navy as the exigencies of the service may require, until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That lieutenant commanders may be assigned to duty as navigation and watch officers on board of vessels of war as well as first lieutenants of naval stations and of ships of war.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual compensation of the admiral of the Navy shall be ten thousand dollars a year, and he shall be entitled to the services of a secretary, who shall receive the annual sea pay of a lieutenant in the Navy.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

An additional section was passed, providing that naval constructors and first and second assistant engineers shall be commissioned officers and have naval rank.

## THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

THE final ceremonies of graduation were concluded this week. The Class of 1866 has passed through its last parade, received leave until the 30th of September, then to report for and to be regularly assigned to duty. The record of general merit shows the following result; those whose names are marked with the asterisk being the distinguished cadets:

- |                        |                    |                     |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| *1. Adams, H. M.       | 14. Smith, C. S.   | 27. Hill, E. R.     |
| *2. Mercur.            | 15. Herr.          | 28. Swift.          |
| *3. Davis, C. E. L. B. | 16. O'Hara.        | 29. Hills, F. L.    |
| *4. Greene.            | 17. Kilbourne.     | 30. Webster, G. O.  |
| *5. Weedon.            | 18. Merrill.       | 31. Brown.          |
| 6. Wheeler, G. M.      | 19. Dunwoody.      | 32. Payne.          |
| 7. Woodruff.           | 20. Craig.         | 33. Campbell, O.    |
| 8. Quinn.              | 21. Dixon.         | 34. Stretch.        |
| 9. Lockwood.           | 22. King.          | 35. Neff.           |
| 10. Butler.            | 23. Eastman.       | 36. Fleming.        |
| 11. Soule.             | 24. Webster, I. T. | 37. Umstetter.      |
| 12. Wright.            | 25. Upham.         | 38. Moberley.       |
| 13. Churchill.         | 26. Orr.           | 39. Thompson, J. C. |

This class is certainly one of the best—as it surely ought to be—which has been graduated at the Academy for many years. It entered the institution in the midst of a great war, when military science had received a new and wonderful impulse, and when there was every incentive to study. The incoming class is composed of the following members:

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Armsby, Sherman, Minn.          | Langston, Bryan H., Mo.        |
| Bell, Isaac, Jr., at large.     | Larned, Chas. W., at large.    |
| Birkhimer, Wm. E., Iowa.        | Lewis Wm., Illinois.           |
| Bonus, Peter S., New York.      | MacNutt, Ira, Penn.            |
| Brodie, Alexander O., N. Y.     | Mansfield Francis W., Ohio.    |
| Brown, Ira, Jr., Indiana.       | Mendenhall, Edw. G., Penn.     |
| Browning, L., at large.         | McCauley, C. A. H., Penn.      |
| Burrows, Chas. W., Maine.       | McMillen, Cyrus S., Ohio.      |
| Chapin, Edward S., Iowa.        | Olsted, Jerauld A., N. Y.      |
| Charlton, Thomas I., Ind.       | Parker, Dexter W., Conn.       |
| Cobb, Edward M. Cal.            | Postley, Clarence A., Col.     |
| Cook, John M., Kentucky.        | Quinan, Wm. R., Md.            |
| Cone, James I., Penn.           | Randall, Elwood, Ohio.         |
| Coxe, Robert E., Jr., Kentucky. | Randolph, Benj. H., R. I.      |
| Deoberty, Anthony, N. Y.        | Rodwell, James W., N. Y.       |
| Edoerle, W. Scott, N. H.        | Scotfield, Chas. B., at large. |
| Edmunds, F. H., Dakota.         | Schnuck, Francis S., Penn.     |
| English, Henry R., Mo.          | Schuyler, Walter S., N. Y.     |
| Feehrer, Chas. W., Ind.         | Shank, Rush I., Mich.          |
| Floyd, Daniel H., Ind.          | Sheldon, Edwin H., Conn.       |
| Fountain, Samuel W., Ohio.      | Shortell, James E., Penn.      |
| Goulding, Fred. A., Ky.         | Sitzgreaves, Chas. M., Md.     |
| Grant, Fred. D., at large.      | Speed, Breckinridge, D. C.     |
| Guard, A. McCook, at large.     | Smart, Wm. M., Ohio.           |
| Hart, John C., N. Y.            | Smith, Sebree, Kansas.         |
| Hein, Otto L., at large.        | Stevens, Edward G., Mass.      |
| Holden, Edward S., Missouri.    | Tibbets, Clinton H., Ark.      |
| Homer, Wm. B., Mass.            | Townsend, Thomas G., at large. |
| Hunt, Levi, Missouri.           | Ward, Willard H. N., N. Y.     |
| Ives, Rollin A., New York.      | Ward, Fred. K., Ohio.          |
| Jones, Lovell H., at large.     | Watson, Wm. T., Del.           |
| King, Peter, Iowa.              | Weir, Wm. B., at large.        |
| Kingsbury, H. P., at large.     | White, Ulysses G., Ohio.       |
| Kingsbury, Fred. W., Wis.       | Wood, Edward E., Penn.         |
| Knapp, Clarence A., Wis.        |                                |



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

## THE RE-ARRANGEMENT OF NAVAL TITLES OF RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"Harmony," a correspondent of your journal under the date of June 2d, proposes a new nomenclature for the rank of Naval officers, more in accordance with their assimilated Army rank, and the idea is a very good one. He very truly shows the absurdity of a captain in the Navy and a colonel in the Army holding the same relative rank, while a captain in the Army ranks with a lieutenant in the Navy—a confusion of names and ranks, annoying to the officers concerned, and very puzzling to people outside the two services. "Harmony," however, seems to me, not to have bettered the matter in the titles proposed by him, and I therefore venture to propose others, hoping that they in turn may suggest something better. "Harmony" seems to have forgotten that the "staff" titles he has interpreted are already appropriate to the "staff" corps of the Navy, viz: paymasters, surgeons, engineers, and those holding assimilated rank with what are known as the *line* grades of the Navy.

The only objection that can be urged against a Naval reform of titles is, that it capizes the time-honored ranks of the lower grades. It must be for the service to decide whether it is a matter of enough importance to cause so radical a change.

The matter has been several times discussed in reference to the Royal Navy of Great Britain, but has never been acted on. Until 1861 the highest commissioned rank in our Navy was that of captain, and the officers of that grade ranked all the way according to their duties of seniority, from brigadier-general to lieutenant-colonel. In July, 1861, a great step in reform was made by the introduction of new grades and titles of rank, and the rank of captain in the Navy was reduced from the first to the second grade, and has since been reduced to the fourth rank, with a prospect, by the proposed introduction of the grade of admiral, of being reduced to the fifth, which is in accordance with the custom of foreign navies. The proposed change of titles—if a captain in the Navy and a captain in the Army are to hold the same relative rank—must of necessity carry the titles in the Navy down to the eighth rank, and elevate the title of commander over it.

I annex the present and legal assimilated ranks of Army and Navy, with the proposed changes of "Harmony" and those proposed by myself, arranged for comment and comparison. The first four grades require no change.

ARMY RANK. as now regulated by law.	NAVY RANK. as now regulated by law.	NAVY RANKS. Proposed by "Harmony"	NAVY RANKS. Proposed by Correspondent.
General.....	Admiral.....	The same.	The same.
Lieut-General.....	Vice-Admiral.....		
Major-General.....	Rear-Admiral.....		
Brigadier-General.....	Commodore.....		
Colonel.....	Commodore.....	The same.	The same.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Commander.....		
Major.....	Lieutenant-Commander.....		
Captain.....	Lieutenant.....		
First Lieutenant.....	Master.....	The same.	The same.
Second Lieutenant.....	Ensign.....		
Brevet Second Lieutenant.....	Ensign.....		
Cadet.....	Midshipman.....		

One more improvement I would advocate, and that is: All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps and Revenue Service to have their assimilated rank with the Army legally defined, and then all those services to receive the same pay according to their assimilated rank, promotions in all to go up in the same ratio as near as possible.

U. S. N.

## THE REVENUE SERVICE ON THE LAKES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Thinking that at this time a short account of the Government vessels on the lakes might be interesting to your readers, I send the following account of the revenue cutters recently constructed. Beside these, the United States Government has an iron steamer, the *Michigan*, which was the sole representative of the Government until these revenue cutters were built.

There are at present on the lakes six revenue cutter steamers just finished, five of which are constructed on the same plan, having low-pressure, walking-beam engines. The remaining one, the *Perry*, has a peculiar feature in having propeller wheels at the side in place of the ordinary paddle wheel.

The *Chase* was built on the Atlantic seaboard, at Baltimore, I believe, and is now on Lake Ontario, headquarters at Ogdensburg; Captain CORNELL is her commanding officer. The *Dix* was built at Tonawanda, near Buffalo, and is commanded by Captain WILSON, her cruising ground being Lake Superior and part of Huron, with her headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The *Johnson*, commanded by Captain MARTIN, was built at Buffalo, her cruising ground is Lake Michigan, headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. The *Sherman* and *Fessenden* were built at Cleveland, Ohio. The *Fessenden* is commanded by Captain KNAPP, and will have for her cruising ground, Lake St. Clair and part of Huron, headquarters at Detroit. The *Sherman*, Captain HENRIQUES, will have for a cruising ground Lake Erie, headquarters at Cleveland. These vessels are nearly alike—a description of one will answer for all. The revenue cutters *John Sherman* and *Wm. P. Fessenden* were built at Cleveland by PECK & KIRBY, 185 feet long, 51 feet over all, have each two masts, beam engines built by FLETCHER & HARRISON, New York, 9 feet stroke, 50-inch cylinder, skeleton wheel, 25 feet diameter, will run 16 or 17 miles an hour easily. The officers of the *Sherman* are, Captain, JOHN A. HENRIQUES; First Lieutenant, S. ALLEN O'BRIEN; Second Lieutenant, JOSEPH DOLAN; Third Lieutenant, WM. F. RAYNOLDS; Chief Engineer, THOS. FITZPATRICK; First Assistant, LEVI COIT; Second Assistant, MALCOLM G. MARSHOT; Pilot, C. B. GOULDER.

The *Perry* was built at North Buffalo, and modelled especially for a revenue cutter, keeping particularly in view the idea of fleetness. Her keel is 160 feet, beam 25 feet,

extreme length 175 feet. She is constructed of white oak and cedar frame, decks 3 1/2-inches thick, white pine, and kneed throughout with lodging and hanging knees to each beam; she has five keelsons and is filled between the frames with pine filling, so as to make the bottom of the hull solid timber, so that if outside plank on the bottom were torn away water could not get into the ship. The vessel is strengthened with bilge strakes and four feet of oak clamps immediately under the beams; the wales are 4-inch oak plank, bolted through and through and rivetted. The boilers are upright tubular ones, made on the plan of Captain HARRY WHITAKER of Buffalo. The machinery is also made on his plans, which I would describe as follows: The vessel is driven by four high-pressure engines, two on each side of the vessel; these are connected to shafts running parallel with the keel, on which are propeller wheels 13 feet diameter with 23 feet pitch, and when the ship is in best running trim, lower blades are submerged about 3 1/2 feet. These propellers have been turned up to 94 turns a minute when driven by a pressure of 120 pounds steam to superficial inch, which gave vessel speed of about 16 miles an hour in smooth water and calm weather. The shafts of propeller wheels are held in place by what are termed bed plates, reaching over the side of the ship at an angle of about 25 degrees depression below line of deck toward the water, the lower part of hubs being just at the surface of the water when vessel is drawing 8 feet. The armament of the *Perry* is as follows: Two Dahlgren 24-pound Howitzers, and two 20-pound Parrott guns, mounted on Marcella carriages and occupy places at ports forward of the machinery. The Dahlgrens are on the quarter-deck. The vessel has at present time on board 40 rifle muskets, 12 carbines and 20 revolving pistols. The crew consists of 40 persons all told, exclusive of commissioned officers and engineers. She is officered as follows: Captain, DOUGLASS OTTINGER; First Lieutenant, E. S. DICKERSON; Second Lieutenant, B. W. LOBBING; Third Lieutenant, A. W. CONSTABLE; Acting Chief Engineer, JNO. W. FICKERSON; Assistant Engineer, DAVID BEERS; Pilot, JAMES SHAY. Captain W. A. HOWARD, of the Revenue Marine Service is now at Buffalo, under orders from the Treasury Department to make trial of the *Perry*, and report on her fitness for the service. The *Fessenden* and *Perry* are at present at Buffalo, under orders of General BARRY. I am indebted to Captains HOWARD, HENRIQUES and OTTINGER for the above information.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9, 1866.

## DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I noticed in the JOURNAL of the 2d inst. an article headed "Desertions in the Army," signed "Discipline," in which the writer speaks of the enormity of the crime, and suggests that more stringent measures be adopted to further the arrest and punishment of deserters. I entirely coincide with "Discipline," and would further suggest that, in order to decrease the number of deserters (of which there are a very large number from the battery to which I am attached), that the causes of desertion be looked to, and as far as practicable removed. Now, I don't pretend to speak for the whole Army; but I know that in this branch of service desertions are caused by the following reasons: First, our rations are not properly attended to by those having the authority to inquire into such things. For the last six months the men have had an insufficient quantity and an inferior quality of rations, which I am certain has caused a large number of desertions. A "company fund" is kept in the hands of the company commanders, from which the men seem to derive but little benefit. The sergeants are allowed a separate mess from the privates. A "black list" is kept which debars many of the men from all intercourse with the "citizen world," unless they disregard discipline, and leave camp without permission, for which, of course, they are punished. The sutler's store has been closed for some time, so it is difficult for some of the men to keep themselves in tobacco and other necessities. All of these reasons and some others might be remedied, and a large number of good soldiers saved to the Army. If you will give this a place in your columns you will be doing a large share of the privates of the Army a great favor.

LANCE JACK,  
Engineer Battalion U. S. A.

## ARMY REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I see in your issue of this week (p. 684) a short editorial on the subject of Congressional Delay in the matter of Army Reorganization. It appears to me that in this, as in preceding notices and communications on the same subject, the fact has been lost sight of that something must be done, unless Congress desires the whole Army to fall into inextinguishable confusion.

By the terms of existing laws, the nine "three-battalion" regiments of infantry, the Fifth artillery, and (I think) the Sixth cavalry, are to be disbanded "when organized resistance shall have ceased." This contingency took place, it would seem, over a year ago. The present organization of the Signal and Advance Corps is limited to "the existence of the Rebellion."

If it should appear certain that no bill reorganizing the Army is likely to become law during the present session, it does seem very important that the existing army should be made permanent, until such time as it can be satisfactorily reorganized. This could easily be done by passing a law repealing all sections or clauses, in existing laws, which limit the continuance of the various organizations to which they refer.

June 16, 1866.

BREVET Brigadier-General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), of the New York *Citizen*, should not be confounded with the "Colonel Halpin" so prominent in the Fenian movements, and at present travelling with James Stephens, C. O. I. R. We have been assured that General Halpine has never attended a Fenian Circle or meeting. Colonel Halpin, of Fenian notoriety, was Lieutenant-Colonel in a Western regiment.

## THE ARMY PAY BILL.

The following bill, entitled an Act to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers of the Army of the United States, passed the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., and has been referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, instead of pay, allowances, and emoluments of every kind, except as in hereinafter provided, the following shall be the yearly compensation of all officers of the Army of the United States of the several grades respectively:

Of a general, fifteen thousand dollars; of a lieutenant-general, ten thousand dollars; of a major-general, when commanding a geographical military division embracing two or more departments, or a separate army actually in the field and engaged in military operations, seven thousand dollars; when commanding a geographical military department or division in the field, six thousand five hundred dollars; when on other duty, six thousand dollars; of a brigadier-general, when commanding a military department, army, or division in the field, or serving as chief of a bureau, five thousand five hundred dollars; when commanding a brigade, or on other duty, five thousand dollars; of a colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, three thousand five hundred dollars; when commanding a regiment, or on other duty, three thousand dollars; of a lieutenant-colonel, when commanding a regiment or military post, two thousand eight hundred dollars; when on other duty, two thousand six hundred dollars; of a major, two thousand five hundred dollars; of a captain, two thousand dollars; of a first lieutenant, one thousand eight hundred dollars; of a second lieutenant, one thousand six hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever an officer is on furlough or on leave of absence for a period of more than sixty days, his pay shall be reduced thirty per centum below ordinary duty pay for such time as in excess over sixty days, except when such absence from duty is occasioned by sickness or wounds received in the line of duty.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the additional ration which was allowed to commissioned officers of the line and staff by the provisions of section fifteen of the "Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes," there shall be allowed and paid to every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States ten per centum per annum on his yearly pay for each full and complete term of five years of continuous and faithful service as such officer; and this increased graduated compensation shall be allowed in the case of any officer or soldier of Volunteers who may be commissioned in the Regular Army, to include the time during which he so served faithfully and honorably as a volunteer.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That forage in kind may be allowed and drawn for horses of mounted officers actually kept by them when and at the place where they are on duty, in accordance with the provisions of sections one and two of the "act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army, and for other purposes," approved July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That surgeons, chaplains, military storekeepers, and other officers or persons having by law assimilated or declared rank, shall be paid according to the above rates, and according to the rank which they hold by law.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the pay and allowances of all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the Army of the United States shall continue the same as provided by the act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and by other existing laws; but hereafter each enlisted man shall, instead of any allowance for bounty, receive an increase on his pay proper of one dollar per month during the second year of his enlistment; a further increase of one dollar per month during the third year of his enlistment; and one additional dollar per month during each additional year of his enlistment; and when any soldier reenlists immediately, or within ninety days after the expiration of a previous term of enlistment, it shall be counted as one continuous term of enlistment, and he shall receive from year to year additional pay at the rate of one dollar per month in each successive year that he remains in the service.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States shall be entitled to receive the pay that may be due them monthly, unless the same be withheld by sentence of a court-martial, or for other good cause, on the order of the Secretary of War; and any failure to make such prompt and punctual monthly payment, except for the fault of the officer or enlisted man himself, or where it is certified by the officer in command that such payment could not, from the circumstances, be conveniently made, shall be held and taken to be a military offence on the part of the Paymaster-General, or other officer of the pay department, who, being supplied with funds for that purpose, shall be wilfully guilty of such neglect or refusal to pay, and shall subject the delinquent officer to trial by court-martial and such punishment as the court may direct.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the allowance now made by law to officers travelling under orders, where transportation is not furnished in kind, shall be increased to ten cents per mile.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That when it is necessary to employ soldiers as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, or other constant labor of not less than ten days duration, in any case, they shall receive, in addition to their regular pay, the following additional compensation therefor: enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not exceeding one overseer for every twenty men, thirty-five cents per day, and enlisted men employed as laborers twenty cents per day; but such working parties shall be authorized



ized on the written order of a commanding officer. This allowance of extra pay is not to apply to the troops of the engineer and ordnance departments.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That officers may purchase, from the proper departments, the same amount of subsistence and fuel which they are now permitted to draw in kind, or commute, at uniform prices to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War, not exceeding the average actual cost of the same exclusive of transportation, upon their certificates that it is for their own use or the use of their families; and nothing in this act contained shall effect the right of officers to use, without charge, public barracks or quarters, or buildings hired for their use in accordance with the laws and regulations now in force.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1866.

##### General Orders No.—

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, for the week ending June 16, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.  
(Signed) M. O. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

*Members and Judge-Advocate of General Court-Martial to draw commutation of fuel and quarters.*—The members and Judge-Advocate of the General Court-Martial, convened by Special Orders No. 295, December 30, 1865, from Headquarters Department of the East, which adjourned *sine die* May 9, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General John Hendrickson, Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps, was President, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they were not furnished in kind. S. O. No. 273, A. G. O., June 9, 1866.

*Colonel James F. Rusling mustered out.*—So much of Special Orders No. 252, paragraph 6, from this office, dated May 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, to take effect June 5, 1866, Colonel James F. Rusling, Quartermaster's Department, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby revoked, and the following will be substituted therefor: Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of Brevet Brigadier-General James F. Rusling, Colonel Quartermaster's Department, and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect June 30, 1866. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 275, A. G. O., June 11, 1866.

*Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins relieved from assignment as Lieutenant-Colonel Quartermaster's Department.*—By direction of the President the following-named officers are hereby relieved from their assignment, with the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, under act of July 17, 1862: Captain Charles H. Tompkins (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army. S. O. No. 575, A. G. O., June 11, 1866.

*Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, assigned to duty as Inspector Q. M. D.*—Captain Charles H. Tompkins (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, with the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonel of the Quartermaster's Department, under act of July 4, 1864, to date from June 12, 1866. S. O. No. 278, June 13, 1866.

*Military Storekeeper W. G. Hodges, to transfer property and proceed to New Orleans, La., to relieve Military Storekeeper J. F. Rodgers, who will report for orders to the Quartermaster-General.*—Military Storekeeper W. G. Hodges, Quartermaster's Department, will transfer all property for which he is accountable to such officer as the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Carolinas, shall designate, and proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and relieve Military Storekeeper J. F. Rodgers, Quartermaster's Department at that post. Military Storekeeper Rodgers, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for orders. S. O. No. 278, A. G. O., June 13, 1866.

*Military Storekeeper Daniel G. Thomas, leave of absence for five days.*—Leave of absence for five days is hereby granted Military Storekeeper Daniel G. Thomas, Quartermaster's Department. S. O. No. 281, A. G. O., June 14, 1866.

*Brevet Major H. C. Lawrence, muster out amended.*—So much of the Special Orders, No. 181, paragraph 13, from this office, dated April 20, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain H. C. Lawrence (Brevet Major) Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby so amended as to take effect June 8, 1866. S. O. No. 281, A. G. O., June 14, 1866.

*Brevet Brigadier-General James F. Rusling, muster out suspended.*—Special Orders No. 275, paragraph 8, from this office, dated June 11, 1866, amending the muster out of Brevet Brigadier-General James F. Rusling, Colonel Quartermaster's Department and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to take effect June 30, 1866, is hereby so amended as to suspend his muster out until further orders. S. O. No. 281, A. G. O., June 14, 1866.

*Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thomas, to take charge of Depot of Quartermaster's Department at Charleston, S. C.*—In addition to his present duties as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Carolinas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Thomas will take charge of the Depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Charleston, South Carolina. S. O. No. 283, A. G. O., June 15, 1866.

*Brevet Brigadier-General James F. Rusling to report in person to the Quartermaster-General for assignment to duty.*—Brevet Brigadier-General James F. Rusling, Colonel and Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, for assignment to duty. S. O. No. 283, A. G. O., June 15, 1866.

*Brevet Major E. M. Camp, muster out suspended.*—Special Orders No. 258, paragraph 1, from this office, dated May 31, 1866, amending the muster out of Captain Erskine M. Camp (Brevet Major) Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Vol-

unteers, to take effect June 20, 1866, is hereby so amended as to suspend his muster out until further orders. S. O. No. 286, A. G. O., June 16, 1866.

#### A BLIND MAN'S RIFLE.

The following account of a repeating rifle, which has been invented by a blind man, is taken from the *London Morning Star*.

By the processes of rifling and sighting we have perhaps arrived at as much accuracy in hitting as can be expected. What is now aimed at by all inventors, and what is desired by all governments, is speed in loading, so that the greatest number of balls can be scientifically thrown to their destination in the briefest possible time. Prussia believes she has accomplished much in this direction by her needle breech-loader, and no doubt she has. It was the witnessing her performances in the Danish war that induced our own Government to call in the assistance of Mr. JACOB SNIDER to convert the Enfield rifle into a breech-loader. We cannot say that we are enamored of the scheme, not because we have any doubt of Mr. SNIDER's being the best possible mode of doing the work, but because it seems to us to be throwing away money to convert into an indifferent breech-loader a rifle of the description of the Enfield. The Americans have got a stage beyond breech-loading. They have a revolver rifle upon the same principle as Colt's pistols, the advantage on the side of such a weapon being, that by one process you can adjust for immediate use several bullets instead of one, and after having got the range, do not require to be constantly taking the rifle from the shoulder, and thus losing the aim. We have recently seen an invention which, we believe, will go far to revolutionize the whole system of modern firearms. The inventor is Mr. JAMES GALE, whose system of rendering powder non-explosive has lately been before the country, and has, we may say, been accepted by the Government as a most valuable invention. Mr. GALE is blind, but he handles his models with almost the same ease as if he had his sight, and as he takes an aim with the weapon which we are now about to describe, he seems to be as conscious of an object before him as if his eyes were perfect. He is the founder and a chief supporter of the Plymouth school for the blind. Like Professor FAWCETT, he is almost able to convince us that blindness is not a heavy calamity, such hopeful and loving natures enabling them to turn into a blessing what, to men with less clearness of intellect and goodness of heart, must be a perpetual cloud of heaviness and sorrow. What pleasure, it may be asked, can a benevolent man have in devising means of destruction for his fellow-men? Mr. GALE believes sincerely that the time is rapidly coming when new inventions will make war promise such a scene of mere carnage that nations, as by one consent, will drop their weapons with a shudder. He believes that the developments of science will so place smaller forces on a level with larger, or will so expose heavy masses of men to certain destruction, that the great powers which now delight in war will gladly cease to dream of such a mad crime. Whatever value is to be attached to these views, there can be no question of the extraordinary powers of his new weapon. We do not propose to enter into its merits minutely or technically; but, speaking generally, the weapon may be described as a skeleton firearm. The barrel, stock, and hammer are all in their places; but where the ordinary revolver has its circular breech for the reception of cartridges, Mr. GALE's weapon contains a blank space for the reception of a horizontal slide inclosing the cartridges. These are entirely distinct from the weapon, and may be carried in one pocket while the pistol is in the other. The slides may be made to contain any convenient number of shots. Mr. GALE prefers them capable of holding ten cartridges each. By passing the slide into the aperture left for it in the skeleton, the weapon is at once completed, and as fast as the trigger can be drawn, the cartridges may be fired, the slide of itself passing gradually through as each cartridge is discharged. So soon as all have been fired, another slide may be slipped in, and the firing repeated as long as there is ammunition to reload the slides left. We are within the mark when we say that one hundred shots a minute may be thus fired. The process of reloading the slides is one of great simplicity, which might be performed by any non-combatant with perfect safety, as without being inserted in the skeleton weapon, the cartridges cannot explode. The principle is applicable, not only to pistols, but to rifles and cannon, and it is not improbable that in this invention may be found the means of solving that hard problem of big guns. Given a thick armor plate, it requires a heavy gun to cope with it; but the thicker the armor and the heavier the gun, the more unwieldy the vessel. Mr. GALE brings another principle to play. Even where one blow with a big bolt might produce effect upon an adversary, there is at present great difficulty in insuring the chance of hitting, from the unwieldy nature of the guns. Mr. GALE believes in guns less heavy, throwing a multitude of shot with such rapidity as to strike about the same spot when the range has been once obtained; and he believes he has devised means for moving even heavy guns with momentary celerity for the purpose of sighting and elevation. He contends that repeated blows with a 100-pounder bolt would be more calculated to produce an impression than one stroke from a 600-pounder, and thus the immense calibre of the new class of guns might be reduced. The principle is one which may possibly lead to a great reduction in our heavy military expenditure. One soldier armed with a weapon on GALE's principle would be equal to ten provided with the Enfield, and it is cheaper for us to lay out money on perfect weapons than to maintain huge battalions.

In the case of Lieutenant Lewis Schramm, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate-General, the disability to re-enter the service consequent upon his sentence of dismissal (General Orders No. 135, Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, August 30, 1865, and General Court-Martial Orders No. 22, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, January 26, 1866), has been removed as of the date his sentence took effect—August 30, 1865.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JUNE 9, 1866.

JUNE 9.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, First U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief Muster Officer, Military Division of the Gulf, and granted leave of absence for three months in addition to the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 440, August 15, 1865, from this office, of which he has not availed himself.

So much of Special Orders No. 236, May 18, 1866, from this office, as suspended for twenty days so much of Special Orders No. 212, May 8, 1866, from this office, as directed Second Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, Third U. S. Infantry, to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding Officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to assist in conducting recruits to the Military Division of the Mississippi, after which he would proceed to join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby further suspended for twenty days from June 6, 1866. Lieutenant Beecher will hold himself in readiness for orders to proceed to North Carolina as a witness before a General Court-Martial, to convene at Raleigh.

JUNE 11.—The telegraphic orders from this office of June 6 and 8, 1866, directing Brevet Colonel J. H. Potter, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Superintendent Regimental Recruiting Service, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to fill up Companies E, First battalion, and H, Third battalion, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, from the recruits now at that post, and to order them, with the remaining portion of the recruits, to join the regiment in the Department of Arkansas, are hereby confirmed.

JUNE 13.—The telegraphic order from this office, of the 4th instant, suspending until further orders so much of Special Orders No. 234, May 17, 1866, from Headquarters of the Army, as directed Major D. Woodruff, together with Companies G and H, Third battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, to repair to this city and report on their arrival to the Commanding General, Department of Washington, is hereby confirmed. Major Woodruff will order the Regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster to proceed at once to Washington, D. C., taking with them the regimental records, and reporting on their arrival to Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Wallace, Commanding Twelfth U. S. Infantry, for duty.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with the two companies of his regiment serving in South Carolina until the 10th day of July, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General D. S. Stanley, Major Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

First Lieutenant T. E. Lacey, Second U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer, Boston, Massachusetts, is hereby authorized and instructed to enlist such recruits for the Engineer Battalion, U. S. A., as may be sent to him for that purpose by First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Recruiting Officer, Boston, Massachusetts, provided they are, after examination, found qualified for enlistment, and to forward them, when enlisted, to the Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, N. Y.

JUNE 14.—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant G. V. Weir, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward without delay, under proper charge, fifty of the disposable Mounted Service recruits at that post to the Department of Texas, for assignment to the First U. S. Artillery, as follows:

Twenty-five to Battery I, stationed at Brownsville, Texas.

Twenty-five to Battery K, stationed at Brownsville, Texas.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wood, First U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 82, April 13, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, is hereby extended two months.

The following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed without delay to the places indicated, and report for duty with their respective companies or regiments: First Lieutenant Ogden B. Read, Company D, First battalion Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Richmond, Virginia; First Lieutenant John W. Bubb, Company G, Second battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Fredericksburg, Virginia; First Lieutenant A. B. Mac Gowan, Company A, First battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Fort Monroe, Virginia; First Lieutenant Alfred S. Newlin, Company B, Second battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, Petersburg, Virginia; Captain William Mills, Company G, First battalion, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Macon, Georgia; Captain Frederick Phisterer, Company H, Third battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory; Captain Robert Ayres, Company B, First battalion, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Fort Gibson, Choctaw Nation; First Lieutenant John Pulford, Company B, First battalion, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Fort Gibson, Choctaw Nation; First Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, Company C, First battalion, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Fort Gibson, Choctaw Nation.

A BOARD of Officers was appointed to convene at Brownsville, Texas, as soon after the 6th inst. as practicable, for the purpose of appraising the value of two Government horses, for which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, is responsible, and which Brevet Major-General George W. Getty desires to purchase. Detail for the Board: Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dennett, Ninth U. S. colored troops; Captain William H. Nash, Commissary Subsistence, U. S. Army; Captain John Paulson, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. colored troops.

BREVET Brigadier-General Mower, Captain First U. S. Infantry, has been directed by Major-General Sheridan to proceed, first to San Antonio, Texas, where the commanding officer will provide him with a suitable escort, to be retained by him as long as may be necessary in the execution of this order. He will then proceed to Forts Clark, Duncan and McIntosh, Ringgold Barracks and Brownsville, Texas, in the order named. He will report in person to the Major-General Commanding for instructions.



## ELEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The headquarters of this regiment are now at Camp Grant, near Richmond, Virginia, and the following is a roster of the officers of the regiment, corrected up to June 10th:

Colonel William S. Ketchum, Brevet Major-General, detached service at Washington, D. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Granger, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding district of Henrico; First Lieutenant Francis A. Field, Regimental Adjutant; First Lieutenant Oscar Hagen, Regimental Quartermaster.

## FIRST BATTALION.

Major Daniel Huston, jr., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, present commanding battalion; First Lieutenant Lemuel Pettie, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant William Fletcher, Battalion Quartermaster.

A COMPANY.—Captain Charles S. Russel, Brevet Colonel, commanding company; Second Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, with company.

B COMPANY.—Captain George H. Higbee, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, absent with leave; Second Lieutenant W. H. Clapp, commanding company.

C COMPANY.—Captain John W. Ames, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, on general recruiting service; First Lieutenant E. A. Ellsworth, Brevet Captain, on general recruiting service; Second Lieutenant C. C. Hyatt, commanding company.

D COMPANY.—Captain John M. Goodhue, commanding company; First Lieutenant James Keenington, commanding Libby Prison.

E COMPANY.—Captain Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, general recruiting service; First Lieutenant William Fletcher, Battalion Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant J. D. Shepard, commanding company.

F COMPANY.—Captain C. R. Layton, commanding company, Judge-Advocate Department of Virginia; First Lieutenant C. A. Hartwell, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, detached service, commanding colored troops; Second Lieutenant E. R. Colby, with company.

G COMPANY.—Captain J. K. Lawrence, commanding company; First Lieutenant Lemuel Pettie, Battalion Adjutant; Second Lieutenant S. R. Mahon, with company.

H COMPANY.—Captain W. G. Edgerton, commanding company; First Lieutenant Richard Robins, detached service at Fredericksburgh, Virginia.

## SECOND BATTALION.

Major Thomas H. Neill, Brevet Colonel, absent with leave; First Lieutenant A. A. Harbach, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant John H. Coe, Battalion Quartermaster.

A COMPANY.—Captain Francis M. Cooley, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, general recruiting service; First Lieutenant E. S. Huntington, commanding company.

B COMPANY.—Captain John C. Bates, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, general recruiting service; Second Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, commanding company.

C COMPANY.—Captain Henry G. Thomas, Brevet Colonel, commanding company and battalion; First Lieutenant John McIntosh, Brevet Captain, temporarily commanding Company F.

D COMPANY.—Captain D. M. Vance, A. A. G., District of Henrico; First Lieutenant A. A. Harbach, Adjutant, Second battalion, and commanding company.

E COMPANY.—Captain George Gibson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Virginia; First Lieutenant J. B. Wright, Brevet Captain, absent with leave; Second Lieutenant William J. Driggs, commanding company.

F COMPANY.—Captain Charles C. Pomeroy, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, absent on mustering and disbursing business.

G COMPANY.—Captain Edward R. Parry, commanding company; First Lieutenant John N. Coe, Battalion Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant William H. Vinal, with company.

H COMPANY.—Captain James M. Cutts, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, on general recruiting service; First Lieutenant John H. Patterson, Brevet Captain, commanding company; Second Lieutenant G. M. Fleming, with company.

## THIRD BATTALION.

Major Lyman Bissell, absent with leave; First Lieutenant Henry Wagner, Battalion Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant.

A COMPANY.—Captain A. E. Latimer, Brevet Major, commanding company and post, Lynchburg, Va.; First Lieutenant Henry Wagner, Battalion Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant F. J. Dunn, with company.

B COMPANY.—Captain George E. Head, Brevet Major, commanding company; First Lieutenant Charles Bentzoni, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding colored troops; Second Lieutenant R. G. Heiner, with company.

C COMPANY.—Captain C. E. Farrand, commanding company; First Lieutenant Francis A. Field, Regimental Adjutant.

D COMPANY.—Captain Henry L. Chipman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding company; Second Lieutenant William N. Sage, with company.

E COMPANY.—Captain Henry Hambright, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding company; Second Lieutenant Charles O. Bradley, with company.

F COMPANY.—Captain G. N. Leiber, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, detached service, Washington, D. C.

G COMPANY.—Captain Edward C. Boynton, Quartermaster and Adjutant, U. S. Military Academy; Second Lieutenant O. B. Reed, detached service, Lynchburg, Va.

H COMPANY.—Captain Alexander S. Webb, Brevet Brigadier-General, absent with leave; First Lieutenant Oscar Hagen, Regimental Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant H. C. Ward, commanding company at Libby Prison.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major Ocran H. Howard, U. S. Signal Corps, has been honorably mustered out of the United States Service, under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, Adjutant-General's Office, May 1, 1865, to take effect June 20, 1866, his service being no longer needed. Major Howard was on duty as Chief Signal Officer on the Staff of Major-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

THE Senate has confirmed the nomination of Major-General Dodge as Consul to Bremen.

CAPTAIN Joseph Bush, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, is in command at Fort James, Dacotah Territory.

SURGEON John E. Summers, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

LIEUTENANT R. W. Bard is in command of Company C, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, and is stationed at Atlanta, Georgia.

CAPTAIN John A. McDonald, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen's Bureau in Richmond, Virginia.

IN compliance with special orders from the War Department, Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Department of the Gulf, has reported to the Secretary of War.

THE citizens of St. Louis gave a complimentary soirée to Lieutenant-General Grant, at the Southern Hotel in that city.

LEAVE of absence for five days was granted Military Storekeeper D. G. Thomas, Quartermaster's Department, on the 14th inst.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Magruder, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as Medical Director Department of the Platte, and will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, and await there further orders.

BREVET Major Vanderlip, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, with Headquarters at Annapolis, Maryland.

FIRST Lieutenant George W. Graffaw, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, is in command of Company G, first battalion of that regiment, and is stationed at Morganton, Famine county, Georgia.

So much of Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 111, current series Department of Texas, as details Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Chambliss, Fourth U. S. cavalry, as member of a Military Commission, has been revoked.

BREVET Brigadier-General James F. Rusling, Colonel and Inspector Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for assignment to duty.

BREVET Major Kilburn Knox, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, formerly in the Inspector-General's Office, War Department, is now in command of the U. S. troops at Sioux Falls, Dacotah Territory.

THE leave of absence granted Captain Richard Comba, Seventh U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 78, current series from the Headquarters Department of Florida, has been extended thirty days.

COLONEL F. J. W. Palfrey, formerly of the Twentieth Massachusetts, has been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at Antietam and meritorious conduct during the war.

BREVET Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, on the 13th inst., issued an order assuming command of the District of Kentucky, and the duties of Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

FIRST Lieutenant W. A. Sutherland, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been detailed as a member of the Military Commission convened in pursuance of Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 111, current series, from Headquarters Department of Texas.

BREVET Brigadier-General John Ely, Veteran Reserve Corps, is announced as General Superintendent and Inspector for the Freedmen's Bureau in the District of Kentucky. General Ely is on the staff of Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis.

HIS contract having been annulled, the Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to furnish the necessary transportation to Acting Assistant Surgeon Ernst H. Hoffman, U. S. Army, from Galveston, Texas, to his home in St. Louis, Missouri.

BREVET Captain Henry A. Huntington, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. artillery, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Halleck, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, to take effect from the 30th ult.

THE leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Wentworth, Eighty-second U. S. colored infantry, in Special Orders No. —, dated June 7, 1866 from the Headquarters Department of Florida, has been extended thirty days.

IN addition to his present duties as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Carolinas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Thomas has been ordered to take charge of the depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Charleston, South Carolina.

FIRST Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, Sixteenth U. S. infantry battalion, Quartermaster of the first battalion of that regiment, is stationed at Blairsville, Georgia, and is in command of Company D of the first battalion of his regiment.

IN the case of Charles J. Whiting, late Major Second U. S. cavalry, the disability to re-enter the service, consequent upon his dismissal (General Orders No. 356, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, November 5, 1863), has been removed.

CAPTAIN Charles H. Tompkins (Brevet Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, with the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonel of the Quartermaster's Department, under act of July 4, 1864.

So much of Special Orders No. 181, Paragraph 13, from this office, dated April 20, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain H. C. Lawrence, Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been amended so as to take effect June 8, 1866.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant and Ad-

jutant George P. Fernald, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, in Special Orders No. 123, current series from the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, was on the 6th inst. extended thirty days—Major-General Sheridan.

THE following officers are announced as Aides-de-Camp to Major-General Halleck, commanding Military Division of the Pacific: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Smedberg, Captain Fourteenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckinridge, Second U. S. artillery.

COLONEL Hiram Duryea, late of the Fifth New York Volunteers, has been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the Seven Days' Battle. Lieutenant-Colonel George Duryea, of the same regiment, has been brevetted Colonel for the same action.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Alexander, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Platte, for duty as Medical Director of that department.

BREVET Colonel Ebenezer Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Louisville, Kentucky, and assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. He will report by letter to the Medical Director Department of Missouri.

HIS services being no longer required in the Mustering Department Military Division of the Gulf, First Lieutenant E. H. Hosmer, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been relieved from such duty, and ordered to rejoin his regiment.

SECOND Lieutenant R. McClermont, Fourth U. S. cavalry, having been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau Department of Texas, has been ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

FIRST Lieutenant William H. Rock, Thirty-sixth U. S. colored troops has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, Department of Texas, and ordered to report to Brevet Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner of that Bureau for the State of Texas.

THE General Court-Martial convened per Special Orders No. 89, Nov. 1st, 1865, Headquarters Department of Mississippi, for the trial of Captain Frederick Speed, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, has been dissolved by order of Major-General Thomas J. Wood.

SPECIAL Orders No. 275, Paragraph 8, from this office, dated June 11, 1866, amending the muster-out of Brevet Brigadier-General James F. Rusling, Colonel Quartermaster's Department, and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been so amended as to suspend his muster-out until further orders.

Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 119, current series, from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, ordering Captain C. D. Mehaffey, Provost-Marshal-General of this Division, to Brazos Santiago, Texas, to answer a summons as a witness before a General Court-Martial sitting at that place, has been revoked.

IN pursuance of summons by the Judge Advocate of a General Court-Martial convened in New York City, the following named officers have been directed to proceed to that place: Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, Colonel Seventeenth infantry; First Lieutenant F. W. Bailey, Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

HIS services being no longer required, First Lieutenant B. W. Ladd, Forty-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Department of Texas, retained in service after the muster-out of his regiment, Major-General Wright, on the 6th inst., ordered him to report to the Commissary of Musters of that Department for muster out of service.

MAJOR-General Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Gulf, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, and Assistant-Surgeon Morris J. Asch, U. S. Army, of his staff, sailed on the 11th of June in the steamer *Clinton* for Brazos Santiago. The General intends visiting the Posts along the Rio Grande, up as far as Ringgold Barracks.

UPON the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Grant, the sentence "To be cashiered," awarded to Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Morrow, Eleventh Ohio cavalry, as promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders No. 70, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 10, 1866, has been revoked, and he has been honorably mustered out of service from the date his sentence took effect—March 10, 1866.

MAJOR Samuel Archer, Third U. S. infantry, having been reported to the Adjutant-General's Office for absence without leave, was on the 18th inst. notified that unless within thirty days from that date he report for duty with his regiment, or show good cause by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, within the same time, for his inability to join his command, he would be dismissed the service of the United States.

BREVET Brigadier-General George L. Hartsuff, A. A. G., and on duty with Major-General Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf, has been granted a leave of absence by General Sheridan for fifty days, which has been extended by the War Department three months. The General left New Orleans on the 6th inst., en route for the North. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Lee, A. A. G., will act as Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Gulf, during the absence of General Hartsuff.

MILITARY Storekeeper W. G. Hodges, Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered to transfer all property for which he is accountable to such officer as the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Carolinas, shall designate, and proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and relieve Military Storekeeper J. F. Rodgers, Quartermaster's Department, at that post. Military Storekeeper Rodgers, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for orders.

GENERAL Orders No. 29, Headquarters Department of Washington, announces that, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 255, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 29, 1866, Major T. Gaines is hereby relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate



of this Department, to date from May 31, 1866. In announcing this fact to his command, Major-General Augur, commanding Department, thanks Major Gaines for the intelligent and able manner in which he has performed the duties of his position, and trusts that the same success will reward him in his civil pursuits as that which gave him the position he has just vacated.

Brevet Major-General F. P. Heintzelman, United States Army, commanding Central District of Texas, has been ordered to select a competent officer of his command (a Regular officer if practicable), to relieve Brevet Major E. J. Smith, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, and assign him to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Indianola, Texas. Upon being so relieved, Brevet Major E. J. Smith, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, will, under the provisions of General Orders No. 106, series of 1865, from the War Department, his services being no longer required, proceed to his place of residence, whence he will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and await orders.

The General Court-Martial convened by Special Orders No. 67, Headquarters Department of the East, March 19th, 1866, and which has been sitting at the Battery Barracks, and at No. 18 State street, New York, has been dissolved. The following officers comprising the Court have been relieved thereby: Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Daggett; Captains A. Larke, Charles Hay, W. M. Crosby, William Bowen, W. W. Carroll, all of the Fifth U. S. Veteran Volunteers, and Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Perry, Seventh Veteran Reserve Corps, Judge-Advocate.

Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls has been directed by the Secretary of War to make a tour of inspection in the Quartermaster's Department from Fort Leavenworth through Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and back by way of the Gulf of California, the Colorado river and Denver City, with a view to ascertain what changes should be made in routes and modes of supply of the posts embraced within his tour. The General has no authority to make changes without specific instructions, but is directed to report any changes he would recommend, with the reasons therefor.

The following officers are announced as the staff of Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods, commanding Department of the South, Headquarters Macon, Ga.: Captain A. Ramsey Nininger, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major S. C. Greene, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, and Chief Commissary of Musters; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Brooke, U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate and Acting Provost-Marshal-General; Colonel M. D. Wickersham, U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon Thomas M. Getty, U. S. Army, Medical Director; First Lieutenant C. H. Breckenridge, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

HAMPDEN Waldron, late Captain Fifth regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "To be dismissed the service of the United States," (General Orders No. 20, Headquarters Department of the East, New York City, May 16, 1866), upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, based upon the fact that the testimony presented in the record did not at all establish his guilt, but, on the contrary, justified the conclusion that he was wholly innocent of the offences charged, has been pardoned. Captain Waldron has, by order of the Secretary of War, been restored to his former rank and position in the service.

In the case of Lieutenant Charles H. Brown, Sixth U. S. colored cavalry, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "To be shot to death by musketry at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct; two-thirds of the members of the Court concurring therein," which sentence was commuted "To confinement at hard labor for the period of ten years," as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, Headquarters Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, April 14, 1866, and now undergoing the execution of sentence in the Penitentiary at Columbus Ohio, the unexecuted portion of the sentence has been remitted, and he will be released from confinement.

The following named are the Commanding General and staff officers of the District of the Rio Grande, Department of Texas: Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, U. S. Volunteers, commanding District; Brevet Colonel D. D. Wheeler, A. A. G. U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Colonel Nelson Plato, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon E. M. Pease, Ninth U. S. C. T., Chief Medical Officer; Captain W. H. Nash, C. S. U. S. A. Chief C. S.; Captain Ira H. Evans, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. C. I., Provost-Marshal-General; Brevet Colonel W. M. Graham, First U. S. artillery, Chief of Artillery; Captain P. C. Borden, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. I., A. A. D. C.; Captain Jesse M. Lee, Thirty-eighth U. S. C. T., A. A. I. G.

The following is a list of the Staff of the Military Division of the Gulf, Major General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, Commanding, corrected up to the 9th ult.: M. V. Sheridan, Brevet Major and Aide-de-Camp; Lawrence Kip, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp; George L. Hartauff, Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General; George Lee, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; T. W. C. Moore, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General; James W. Forsyth, Brevet Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; J. Schuyler Crosby, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Charles L. Fitzhugh, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; James E. Harrison, Brevet Major and Special Inspector of cavalry; August V. Kautz, Brevet Colonel and Acting Judge Advocate; O. H. Howard, Brevet Major and Chief Signal Officer; Calvin D. Mehaffey, Captain and Provost-Marshal-General; C. G. Sawtelle, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster; W. L. Gross, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph; A. J. McGonnigle, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster; M. J. Asch, Brevet Major and Assistant Surgeon; D. H. McPhail, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Paymaster; George L. Gillespie, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer; A. R. Buffington, Brevet Major and Chief of Ordnance; Sheldon Surgeon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Mustering Officer.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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### COAST DEFENCES.

THE report of the Board of Army and Navy Officers, consisting of Rear-Admirals DAVIS and DAHLGREN, Captain JAMES ALDEN, and Brevet Major-Generals BARNARD, TOWER and ALEXANDER, on the subject of our Coast Defences, is worthy of the distinguished officers from whom it comes.

There are three obvious ways of defending a harbor. There are stationary batteries or forts; floating defences, including iron-clads; and, finally, submarine appliances, such as torpedoes. Years ago, the British Defence Committee reported that no land batteries, however powerful, could prevent the passage of steam ships through an unobstructed channel. This point it is almost unnecessary to discuss, because our late American war has so thoroughly demonstrated it. Take, for example, the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, at New Orleans. There we find that, even though obstructions were used in the river, and the attacking fleet was wooden, yet it passed the forts, despite their fire, and, continuing up to the city, captured it, without the aid of the military part of the expedition. Admit that the gunnery of these forts was indifferent; nevertheless, it was fully equal to the practice usual with heavy coast-defence ordnance in forts against moving objects. Yet nothing is more obvious than the difference between the ability of the ships to pass the forts and the ability of the forts, under any circumstances, to prevent the passage. We have no right to look, in future, for any change in this relative power, in favor of the forts. On the other hand, whatever change does occur must be in favor of the fleet and against the fort. Let the fleet be composed, not of wooden ships, as at New Orleans, but of iron-clads, and the chances of successfully running the fire of the forts is proportionally increased. To have even equal effect upon the ships of the present which the lighter ordnance of the past had upon the fleets of the past, the guns of forts must be increased to a power which nobody can estimate better than the gentlemen composing the Coast Defence Board. For, not only must the ships be hit, but their iron sides must be penetrated. And not only must they be penetrated, but they must be fatally damaged. They must either be sunk outright, or they must be so injured in their motive power that they can no longer keep going.

The fact is, that those Engineer officers who, before the war, were so busily engaged in planting forts and experimenting on the forms of their embrasures, seem to have forgotten that ours is the day of the screw propeller. Where forts could once be relied upon for sweeping a ship's deck of her masts and sails, and thus cleaning her of her motive power, they now have no such easy task. Now we find (or should find) the motive power down below the water-line; a screw still working away when everything above its machinery is shot off; and, instead of a crew in the rigging or on deck, manipulating the ship manœuvres, we discover them shoveling coal, twenty feet below the surface of the river, and as safe as in the port they sailed from. We are glad to see that the Board seem to take substantially this view of the case.

We have spoken of the necessities of providing enormous guns for forts, in this new era of iron-clads, in order to bring them even to their old relative footing with ships—when, as has been said, the ships gained the day. The difficulty of hitting, from a fort, a swiftly-moving object, such as a fast-steaming war-vessel, was treated with great voluminousness in the Report of the British Defence Commission. We refer particularly to the evidence of Colonel ALEXANDER, with which, doubtless, our Board are entirely familiar. Now, supposing that by the use of enormous guns, the proportion between the powers of forts and ships should be restored as in the days of light guns and

wooden vessels, so far as the penetrability of the ship is concerned, yet there are other drawbacks. For, not only are the heavy guns worked with much more difficulty, but the number of discharges must be less, and, accordingly, the ship's chances of escape are increased in the same ratio. Who will say how many shots are necessary to stop an iron-clad, even should it be hit? We have often seen how many the wooden vessels receive, and then pass triumphantly on.

By the time the ship has reached the fort, the numerous discharges levelled at her since she came within range, usually so cover the line of fire with smoke that it is difficult for the gunners to accurately see the object. Yet it is only when nearly at right angles that the effect desired can be counted upon. As the ship passes onward from her moments of ordeal, and the angle of fire becomes more and more acute, her peril sensibly diminishes. It has been well said that a fort is like a chained beast, dangerous within a certain space, but impotent beyond the reach of its fetters.

At this point, the question of obstruction comes in. Retain the ships under the fire of the forts as long as the gunners please, and, of course the question is at an end. This, however, is not strictly the subject of forts, but the collateral subject of obstructions. It is a very interesting question. It may, however, in general, be said, that no feasible system of obstructions, designed to keep ships under the fire of forts, has yet been proposed, which is practicable for the harbors of great commercial cities. Take New York Harbor, for example, that being the most important one in America. No practical plan for keeping ships under the fire of its forts till they shall be destroyed has yet been proposed.

It is clear that, in the present state of military science, we must rely upon Monitors for our chief harbor defence. And this fact shows that the authorities, instead of casting about for fresh-water basins, here and there, should at once provide one or two dry-docks for the Monitor fleet. These could be built at no great expense, and in them the Monitors could be kept painted, kept clean, and properly cared for, so as to be ready for service, in case of need, at twenty-four hours' notice. But there is much less *éclat* in preservation than in introduction and in successful conduct. The report of the Defence Board contains one statement of which we are curious to see the proof. It says: "It is believed that guns have now reached 'their maximum limit of power, at least for naval use.'" On what reasoning is this based, and on what facts? We are by no means sure that guns have reached their maximum power, or that gunsmithing can claim a *ne plus ultra* not enjoyed by other branches of the mechanic art. As to the distinction "at least for naval use" the experience of the Monitor turret seems to show that any gun which is not too large for military use is not too large for naval use, and that the Monitor can carry ordnance of any weight likely ever to be manufactured.

The torpedo question is one of great interest. The part which the torpedo played in our late war was, doubtless, much less than it would have been, had it become a means of defence for ourselves, as well as for the enemy. We should not be surprised, in case of a European war, to find the torpedo a most important engine of war for the defence of coasts and harbors.

THE Adjutant-General of the State of Minnesota has made a report to the Governor of that State to the effect that the infantry force stationed there is insufficient for the protection of the border settlements against the Indians, and that a small additional force of cavalry or mounted infantry is needed. The State is now protected by the Tenth United States infantry, under the command of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. ALEXANDER, the senior colonel of infantry in the Army, and an officer of very extended frontier experience. The regiment is scattered along the frontier, in one and two company posts, at a considerable distance apart—not too far, perhaps, for cavalry to operate effectively in preventing danger to the settlers, but, in most cases, so far apart that it would be impossible for the most vigilant post commanders to prevent sudden Indian incursions with infantry.

Adjutant-General VAN CLEVE rightly assumes that it is the duty of the General Government, and not of the State, to attend to the defence of its citizens from Indian hostilities and annoyances, and in this we entire



ly agree, as we do in his suggestion that cavalry be employed for this purpose. And the same reasons that render the use of cavalry on this portion of our frontier settlements desirable, have equal weight in regard to nearly all the numerous military posts maintained on the Plains and along the Rocky Mountains. It is obvious to all who have ever served on the frontier, or who have become acquainted in any other way with the nature of this service, that infantry garrisons—except for the more important posts, where three or four companies would generally be stationed—are incomparably less effective than those of mounted men. Before the war it was not an uncommon thing for permission to be asked and granted to post commanders to mount their men.

There are few, especially in the East, who realize the immense distances of the lines of posts maintained on our Indian frontiers. Those who do will appreciate the difficulties attending a task which is performed by that portion of our small Army which can be spared for this purpose. Thus, beginning at Fort Leavenworth, there is a line of posts for over two thousand miles up the Missouri. From the same place to Fort Kearny, on the Platte, is two hundred and fifty miles; then to Cottonwood a hundred miles farther; beyond this to the Upper Crossing, one hundred miles more; to Laramie, four hundred miles, and two hundred and fifty more to the recently established post on Powder River, protecting the Idaho and Montana travel; thence to Utah another long distance. Then south of the Platte, at equally remote distances, are lines of posts along the Arkansas and Smoky Hill routes to New Mexico; along the borders of the Indian territory, Texas and Mexico, and up along the base of the mountains to Denver. On the Pacific slope a similar disposition of troops has to be made.

It is utterly preposterous to attempt to prevent Indian outbreaks or outrages by the use of the small infantry garrisons that can be assigned to these numerous and widely-scattered posts. The foes who are to be watched are all mounted, and are, of all men, those whose movements are most rapid and unexpected. Infantry soldiers can neither prevent them from suddenly swooping down on unprotected emigrants and settlers, nor pursue and punish them after the act, unless an extended campaign, with a considerable force—as in the case of the campaigns made in the last few years by General SULLY, on the Upper Missouri—is undertaken.

The usual argument of expensiveness against the retention of cavalry in peace times loses much of its force, as regards the most of our frontier posts. The wild grass is excellent and abundant, and by simply allowing a mowing-machine to each post of importance, and by providing scythes for the smaller ones, a sufficient amount of hay can easily be cured by the garrison for the winter's supply. Horses are not so soon used up on the Plains as on the hard roads of the settled portion of the country, and are subject to few diseases, with proper care.

There is another consideration for the employment of a large cavalry force on the Plains. It is the universal judgment of officers of the Army that a larger number of cavalry regiments should be allowed in the peace establishment. Infantry can be readily improvised in case of war, but it is the work of time to make good cavalry soldiers out of the very best material. The experience of the last war should be a sufficient lesson to our legislators, and should have its proper effect on their action in framing an Army Bill. If all, or nearly all, our posts from the Missouri to the Pacific were garrisoned by cavalry, we should always have in readiness a body of trained men, who would be the equals in effectiveness, if not in showiness of appearance, with any similar number of cavalry in the world. There is no better school for the education of alert, efficient, and dashing cavalymen than is afforded by our frontier service. For this reason, as well as for the others we have mentioned, we earnestly urge upon Congress that either an additional number of cavalry regiments be authorized, or else that the mounting of some of the present infantry regiments be allowed.

THE *Nation*, misled by an obvious error in our last number, administers to us a rebuke for encouraging Fenianism, which is couched in terms so complimentary as to almost tempt a repetition of the offence. Though the types make us, in a single instance, say the contrary, we have never thought of estimating

the Fenian forces "in the field" at more than five thousand men. And the "centres" and "presidents" are quite welcome to all the encouragement the *Nation* can find for them in our columns. The liability to such errors, even in our very best papers, is well exemplified on the same page of the *Nation* which criticizes us as above. In another paragraph that very careful paper says, that Mr. STEVENS proposed to lend Mexico *twenty thousand dollars*. By an error of the press three ciphers were omitted. *Twenty millions* was meant.

#### BREECH-LOADERS.

THE Board for the examination of breech-loading arms completed its labors and filed its report, in accordance with the order of the War Department, on the 4th inst. The time allotted to the Board was necessarily brief, and its experiments were, therefore, by no means as complete as it could have wished; but due allowance will doubtless be made for this, both by the reviewing authorities and by the public. The report has not yet been furnished for publication, and it is not possible to remark upon the result arrived at, but sufficient has transpired during the public sittings of the Board to claim the attention of those interested in the triumphs of American ingenuity upon a field which is destined to be henceforth of so great importance.

The Board was directed to report "what form and calibre of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for future construction of muskets for infantry;" "what form and calibre should be adopted as a model for future construction of carbines for cavalry;" and "what form of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for changes, of muskets already constructed, to breech-loading muskets." These three questions, sufficiently simple in themselves, involved many other questions, the importance of which could not be overlooked, and which gave general direction to the course of experiments determined upon, and, to a great extent, carried out by the Board. No foreign nation has thus far made equal progress with us in breech-loading arms, nor from the evidence exhibited to the Board, are our inventors likely soon to be excelled in this respect. The experience of the late war has been of signal service in correcting defects found to exist in arms introduced during the conflict, in offering new suggestions with regard to plans not previously perfected, and in determining the superiority of troops provided with breech-loading arms over those supplied only with the old muzzle-loaders. It may now be taken for granted that the latter model has become obsolete, so far as the purposes of modern warfare are concerned, and it may even be doubted whether it will long maintain position even for a sporting gun.

The testimony of officers in regard to the merits of the different breech-loading arms which have been introduced into our service is so conflicting that little can be proven from such evidence. It occurs in almost every case that the commanding officer of a company or battalion will certify positively, and often enthusiastically, to the excellent qualities of the particular arm with which his command is supplied. Hence arises the necessity of instituting a fixed standard of comparison to which all arms shall be subjected. When the entire Army is to be provided for, it must also be considered whether the same system is equally well adapted to each of the several arms of the service. Thus, there are eminent cavalry commanders who express their conviction that the cavalry should be armed entirely with magazine carbines. Now, if this were granted, would it answer also to supply the infantry with magazine guns alone? It may, indeed, be fairly questioned whether it would not be well to issue magazine and single-loading arms in certain proportions, even to the cavalry, and much more to the infantry. It would strike us as a fair compromise between the advocates of both systems to say that the cavalry should be armed with an excess of magazines over single-loading arms, and the infantry with the order reversed—the calibre in both systems being the same. It may be suggested that the magazine arm, being of apparent complicated mechanism, is liable to get out of order, but the experience of the service shows that such is not necessarily the case when the best model of an arm has been selected and placed in the hands of good soldiers. With undisciplined troops, the old muzzle-loader can easily be disabled. Improvements in magazine arms will, doubtless, con-

tinue to be made. In the meantime, we can well be proud of the results already achieved by our skilful mechanics.

An interesting variety of single loading arms was presented to the Board. Of these, some were thoroughly tested, the experiments being conducted with a view to determine the quality of each arm in regard to strength of construction, penetration, accuracy, facility of manipulation, simplicity of mechanism, and imperviousness to the effects of rust, dust, and heat. For strength of construction the arms selected were fired with increasing charges of 65 grains rifle powder; with two bullets of from 400 to 500 grains each; 70 grains with three bullets, and 75 grains with four bullets. It is not probable that these arms will be required to undergo in service any test more severe than this, even with the finest quality of powder. For penetration, the arms sustaining the trial for strength were fired at a target, 30 yards distant, composed of one-inch white pine boards, placed one inch apart. For accuracy, three trials were instituted, the targets being placed at a distance from the fixed rest of 200 yards, 500 yards, and 1,000 yards respectively. The results in the case of all the foregoing tests were tabulated and forwarded with the report. The effect of the trial has already been to awaken a laudable zeal for the improvement of our firearms, and there need be no fear that we shall soon lose the position we have attained in this class of inventions.

It is well to notice the influence which the introduction of breech-loading arms will have in effecting a radical change in our present system of accoutrements. The cap-box will, of course, be discarded with the introduction of the metallic cartridge. The cartridge-box must be enlarged or likewise done away with. It could be replaced by two boxes, one on each side of the belt-plate, or, perhaps better still, by a pouch. Nor is the effect of the change spoken of upon our tactics to be overlooked. The present manual of arms will be essentially modified, and the innovation is not certain to cease here.

The importance of a uniform calibre for each arm of the service is universally conceded, but in regard to what such calibre should be, there is not an entire unanimity of opinion. Between .45-inch and .58-inch there is much to be said before either extreme, or even a medium, can be adopted. It is plain, however, that the smallest possible calibre which will secure satisfactory results in regard to range, accuracy, and effect should be selected. What this may be experiments alone can determine; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to consider this subject further until the information acquired by the Board is made public.

CAPTAIN Henry Brooks, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, Volunteers, was tried before a General Court-Martial which convened at Brownsville, Texas, pursuant to Special Orders No. 83, April 20, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Texas, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dennett, Ninth U. S. colored troops, was President, upon the following charges: "Violation of the Thirty-sixth Article of War;" "Disobedience of orders;" "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Captain Brooks was found not guilty of the first and second charges, but guilty of the third, and was sentenced "To be reprimanded by his commanding officer." Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Court to clemency based upon "his excellent record and meritorious services in the field during the past five years," the sentence of the Court has been remitted, and Captain Brooks has been released from arrest and returned to duty.

CAPTAIN John F. Ritter, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General Headquarters Department of Mississippi, in addition to his other duties, has been announced as Judge-Advocate of that Department, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Gilson, ordered to be mustered out. In taking leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Gilson, Major-General Thomas J. Wood, commanding the Department of Mississippi, expresses his regrets that he is to be no longer a member of his military family, and thanks him for the able, prompt, and efficient manner in which he has always discharged his duties; hoping his future life as a citizen may be as successful as his past career as a soldier has been.

SUBJECT to the approval of the War Department, Captain Daniel S. Mann, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops was on the 9th inst. relieved from duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters in the Department of Texas, his services being no longer required in that capacity, and he has been ordered to rejoin his regiment without delay.



## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SEAVEY'S Island, near the Kittery Navy Yard, has been sold to the Government for \$105,000.

THE *Chattanooga* has returned from her six days sea trial trip.

THE *Pompero*, Acting Master Colburn, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 20th inst.

THE *Neuborn*, supply-ship, is to be sold by the Government.

UNITED STATES steamer *Corwin* is now at Beaufort, North Carolina, having finished the duty upon which she was ordered to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE Spanish frigate *Isabella La Católica* (16 guns) did not go to sea on the 16th inst., as reported, but went into the dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard to have her bottom scraped and some few repairs made.

SURGEON Cole, of U. S. steamer *Bienville*, arrived in New York this week from Aspinwall, in the *Arizona*. The doctor, who is on the sick report, is now at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

COMMANDER T. H. Stevens has sent to Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, the battle-flag of the U. S. gunboat *Ottawa*, and which was hoisted on that vessel at the recapture of Fort Clinch, Florida, the first United States fort "re-taken, reoccupied and repossessed" from the Rebels.

THE *Lockawanna* is now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having been compelled to put back on account of having sprung her foremast and mainmast while at sea. She will require a new foremast and mainmast, and will probably be detained some two weeks.

THE Light-House Board give the following notice to mariners:

*Destruction of Light-house at Bay Point, Port Royal, South Carolina.*—Information has been received at this office that the light-house at Bay Point, Port Royal Harbor, was entirely destroyed by a tornado which visited that vicinity on the 29th ult.

Due notice will be given of the re-establishment of this light.

THE President, on the application of Admiral Shubric, United States Navy, Governor J. Madison Wells, of Louisiana, and others, has directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Lawrence Rousseau, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for the part taken by him in the late Rebel service. Mr. Rousseau once occupied the eminent position of a Commodore in the United States Navy.

THE celebrated blockade-runner *Chickamauga* was sold at the Navy Yard at Norfolk last week for \$15,000. The vessel originally cost \$200,000 in gold, when built in 1861, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in England. It will be remembered that the *Chickamauga* was sunk at Wilmington last year, when that place was evacuated by the Confederates.

COMMANDER Trenchard and Lieutenant-Commanders English and Benham have been appointed a Court of Inquiry by Commodore Bell for the purpose of investigating into the circumstances connected with the alleged stealing of Government powder from Ellis Island. Gunner Richard H. Hill is under arrest, charged with being implicated in the theft.

THE records of the Fourth Auditor's Office show that during the Rebellion the Naval force of the United States captured over fifteen hundred prizes, some of which were worth as high as two hundred thousand dollars. Beside these, important captures of corn, rice and cotton were made. It is stated that the Navy has netted over twenty million dollars as its share in these prizes.

THE bounty-money accruing to the officers and men of the following named vessels, viz.: *Benton*, *Cairo*, *Ciradotelet*, *Louisville*, *St. Louis*, *Monarch*, and *Queen of the West*, for the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Memphis, in June, 1862, is now ready for payment in the Fourth Auditor's office. Orders have been received to distribute and pay the prize money to those engaged in the fight at Mobile, in August, 1864. This will be ready for payment in about two months from the present date. The total amount involved in the letter is \$767,098 09.

THE following appointments to the Naval Academy at Annapolis have been designated by the President: At large—William Kelly, of Kentucky; Willie M. Belcher, of Illinois; Thomas S. Plunkett, of Tennessee; R. A. Page, District of Columbia. Sons of Officers—James M. Gow, Kentucky; Walter Frazer, Maryland; Daniel Whipple, New Hampshire; Frank H. Harbuck, Iowa; John M. Robinson, New York; Wm. S. Long, Pennsylvania; Walter H. Donaldson, Jr., New York; Thomas C. Spinner, Ohio; Frank Ellery, Jr., Vermont; Ellis B. Bliss, Michigan.

THE U. S. Revenue steamer *Wayanda* sailed on the 10th inst. for San Francisco, California, where she will be stationed. The *Wayanda* has been at Baltimore for some months undergoing repairs. She has been lengthened thirty-one feet, and her boilers have also been enlarged at the suggestion of Captain John McGowan and Chief Engineer Wheeler. The following is a list of her officers: Captain James M. Selden, commanding; First Lieutenant, E. L. Couton; Second Lieutenant, George W. Bailey; Third Lieutenant, Alfred Hornsby, J. K. Kelsoe; Surgeon, B. Semig, M. D.; Chief Engineer, J. A. Doyle; First Assistant Engineer, J. B. F. Hawkins; Second Assistant Engineers, J. B. Lucas, F. McCarthy.

GENERAL ORDER No. 75, from the Navy Department, dated May 23, 1866, having elicited numerous queries from a large number of parties interested, the Second Comptroller has given directions to Paymasters in the Navy, instructing them that in the discharge of their duties under the order they will observe the following decision: Clerks to commanding officers and paymasters in the Navy are entitled to the benefits of the provision of General Order No. 75, of May 23, 1866. Officers attached to receiving ships, not being provided with quarters on shore, are also entitled to the same benefits. Naval constructors or storekeepers are not so entitled, except they are commissioned officers of the Navy. Heads of Bureaus in the Navy Department are not by virtue of their appointments Naval officers, and cannot claim both salaries as citizens and commutation of allowances under the order referred to. The benefits of the

order extend to officers on the retired list. Boatswains, gunners, sailmakers and carpenters on the reserved list not being named in the act of July, 1862, fixing the pay of officers on the reserved list, are entitled to the same pay as if they were on the active list with the addition of one third under General Order No. 75. The Secretary of the Navy has decided that clerks of yards, clerks to commandants and inspectors, and clerks of the purchasing and disbursing officers, are not officers of the Navy, and therefore they are not entitled to additional pay under Order No. 75.

THE iron double-ender *Monocacy*, recently finished by the Denmeads of Baltimore, is now receiving her battery and outfit at the Washington Navy Yard, under orders for the Asiatic Squadron. The *Monocacy* registers 1,020 tons, and carries eight broadside guns, and also a 100-pounder Parrot and one of Dahlgren's new pattern smooth bores as pivot guns. On her trial trip she made fifteen knots under favorable circumstances. She rolls wildly, however, in a seaway. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, S. P. Carter; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. C. Chaplin; Paymaster, Charles Stewart; Surgeon, Thomas S. Keith; First Assistant Engineer in charge, S. I. Allen; Acting Masters, George A. McConnell, H. Pease, W. T. Chase; Assistant Engineers, Clark and Willet; Second Assistant Engineers, Philip Miller, J. W. Saville; Third Assistant Engineers, H. H. Kimble, E. G. Allen.

THE following is an extract from a letter written by an officer of the double-turreted Monitor *Miantonomoh*, previous to her departure from Newfoundland:

We reached this (the second) part of our cruise on the morning of the 23d inst., five days from Halifax, forty-eight hours of which we spent cruising off the entrance of this port in a heavy fog. We made the passage from New York to Halifax in sixty-four hours, running time. During our cruising thus far have encountered two fresh gales from south-east, in which the Monitor has behaved nobly, proving herself to be a first-class sea-boat, while for comfort and convenience of internal arrangement, she far surpasses the most convenient and comfortable wooden vessel in the service. Her ventilation is perfect. In fact, much as I have been opposed to the Monitor system heretofore, for all purposes save harbor defence, I am now fully convinced that our production of them is the greatest victory of the war. The *Miantonomoh*, like the *Monadnock*, is destined to win high esteem for American ingenuity, and profound respect for American prowess wherever she is exhibited; and I feel confident that the experience of her officers need only become reasonably general in the service, to secure the general adoption of the essentials of the Monitor system in the construction of National vessels hereafter. I am strongly in favor of the adoption of spars and canvass as an auxiliary power in these vessels, although the idea may seem ridiculous at first sight. I am convinced of the perfect practicability of "brig-rig" for all Monitors having two turrets.

## FIRST U. S. INFANTRY.

THE headquarters of this regiment are at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, Louisiana. The following is a roster of the officers of the regiment—corrected up to the 12th inst.:

COLONEL—R. C. Buchanan, Brevet Major-General, Washington, D. C., member of a board of officers for the examination of breech-loading small arms.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—W. H. Wood, Quincy, Mass., on leave of absence.

MAJORS—Maurice Maloney, Brevet Colonel, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding regiment; H. D. Nelson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, New Orleans, La., Acting Assistant Inspector-General Department Louisiana.

CAPTAINS—Joseph A. Mower, Brevet Brigadier-General, Company K, New Orleans, La., on special duty at headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf; Robert H. Offley, Brevet Major, Company E, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on General Recruiting Service; H. K. Marston, Company G, Philadelphia, Pa., on General Recruiting Service; J. D. DeKussy, Company A, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company; Leslie Smith, Brevet Major, Company F, Charleston S. C., Commissary of Musters; Sheldon Sturgeon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company C, New Orleans, La., Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer Military Division of the Gulf; William H. Sterling, Company B, on leave of absence; C. D. Mahaffey, Company H, New Orleans, La., Provost-Marshal-General Military Division of the Gulf; Kinzie Bates, Company J, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company; C. H. Hosmer, Company D, Chicago, Ill., on sick leave.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—H. C. Robinett, Company C, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company C; W. C. Green, Company B, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company F; John Cusack, Company G, Washington, D. C., in Subsistence Department; C. D. Viele, Company E, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company E; W. N. Tisdall, Company F, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Regimental Quartermaster; Seth Weldy, Company K, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company K; J. H. Purcell, Company I, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company B; W. E. Dougherty, Company A, on leave of absence; Patrick Branagan, Company D, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., commanding company D; John Hamilton, Company H, New Orleans, La., commanding company G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—D. F. Callinan, Company H, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, commanding company H; Samuel Wallace, Company C, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Acting Regimental Adjutant; Thomas Dry, Company I, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., with his company; Thomas W. Custer, Company G, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., with his company.

BREVET Major Hannibal D. Norton, Captain First regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is on duty as Assistant Superintendent of the Sub-District of Morganton, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and is stationed at Morganton, Burke county, North Carolina.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Registry has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Registry, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Registry will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

## CONFIRMATIONS OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

## TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain William C. Durkee, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain F. E. Miller, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain R. C. Shannon, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander Goslin, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 12, 1866.

Captain William H. Eldridge, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. D. Taylor, of the 88th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. C. Hutton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from October 19, 1865.

Captain J. H. Musser, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from February 26, 1866.

Captain Alfred Gage, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 7, 1866.

Captain Samuel W. Taylor, Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles E. Howe, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain F. H. Crowder, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful service and conspicuously gallant bearing, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain L. K. Plummer, of the 16th Maine Volunteers, for faithful, meritorious and gallant service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain R. C. Knags, First Lieutenant of the 7th Michigan Volunteers, for faithful, meritorious and gallant service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Aubrey Leverett, First Lieutenant of the 16th Maine Volunteers, for faithful, meritorious and gallant service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Nathaniel G. Clement, of the 52d U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain H. S. Merrill, First Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George H. Cook, of the 8th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 10, 1866.

Captain Woolsey R. Hopkins, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from November 23, 1865.

Captain Ellwood Griest, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from April 17, 1866.

Captain William H. Tubbs, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from April 17, 1866.

Captain Hollis Steadman, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from April 25, 1866.

Captain D. D. Bullock, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John B. Campbell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander M. Cumming, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Patrick Flanagan, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James L. Trumbull, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John L. Paxson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department, to date from May 15, 1866.

Captain J. D. Verney, of the 11th Illinois infantry, for gallant conduct at the battle of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. De Meulen, of the 5th Rhode Island artillery, for meritorious services in the line of his duty, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John R. Hynes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. W. Preston, of the 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the various actions upon the Peninsula, from Hanover Court-House to Malvern Hill, and also in the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Harlan P. Spaulding, of the 7th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct and services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas McCarty, of the 7th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct and services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles L. Rice, of the 7th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct and services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George R. Sherman, of the 7th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct and services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles N. Swift, of the 30th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James M. Reid, of the 17th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George H. Penniman, First Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry D. Cook, of the 4th Illinois cavalry, for faithful and gallant conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Edward E. White, First Lieutenant of the 39th Massachusetts Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. G. Townsend, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Chancellorsville, Va., and Lookout Mountain, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain W. H. Barrett, of the 40th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Cornelius Mercer, of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George B. Caldwell, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles W. Peters, of the 30th U. S. colored troops, for distinguished services at the battle of New Market Heights, and also at the assault on Fort Harrison, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Stewart Ives, of the 3d Michigan cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Edward W. Thompson, of the 5th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas P. Wilson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from May 15, 1865.

Captain Thomas H. H. Dick, of the 15th Iowa Volunteers, for con-



epiculous gallantry and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George W. McDiarmid, of the 54th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Horace L. Piper, First Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Norman C. Warner, First Lieutenant of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, for good conduct in the battle of Strawberry Plains, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William M. Luff, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, for special gallantry at Martinsburg, Va., September 7, 1862, and at Yellow Bayou, La., May 6, 1864, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain T. E. Miller, of the 15th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John S. Conahan, of the 50th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George I. Watenan, of the 61st Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain James F. Sudduth, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 19, 1865.

Captain George W. Adams, of the 1st Rhode Island artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph D. Stubbs, of the 42d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles Appleby, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 21, 1866.

Captain James M. Thompson, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 21, 1866.

Captain A. V. Lowell, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 21, 1866.

Captain L. L. Potter, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 21, 1866.

Captain L. E. Granger, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 21, 1866.

Captain M. W. Young, of the 80th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from May 21, 1866.

Captain Samuel R. Hamill, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from May 21, 1866.

Brevet Captain A. B. Burton, First Lieutenant of the 5th Ohio battery, for efficient and valuable services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain N. McAmmon, of the 10th Missouri Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. M. Thompson, of the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY PROMOTION.

First Lieutenant S. I. Clark, of the 56th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services at the engagement at Big Creek, or Wallace's Ferry, Ark., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles N. Moore, of the 15th Ohio battery, for gallant and distinguished services during the war, especially before Savannah, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Adam Miller, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Maximilian A. F. Haas, of the 3d Missouri Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant W. James Kay, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant W. J. Vance, of the 4th U. S. colored infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Collins Blackmer, Regimental Quartermaster of the 44th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful services, and especially for his efficiency and valuable services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant P. M. Flavery, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant McKenzie Sumner, of the 17th U. S. colored infantry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant H. N. Towner, Second Lieutenant of the 2d Illinois Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Mission Ridge, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Delong, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from April 10, 1866.

Brevet First Lieutenant Israel R. Sheldon, Second Lieutenant of battery E, 1st Rhode Island artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Fenwick Headley, Adjutant of the 32d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John Talbot, of the 1st Nebraska cavalry, for very efficient services against the Indians on the plains, to date from April 2, 1866.

First Lieutenant H. C. Moorhead, of the 12th Iowa Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from January 23, 1866.

First Lieutenant Sylvester B. Burch, of the 12th Iowa Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from January 23, 1866.

Brevet First Lieutenant A. W. Fuller, Second Lieutenant of the 10th Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant E. P. Jacobson, of the 74th New York Volunteers, for brave and gallant services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John L. Carter, Adjutant of the 118th New York State Volunteers, for gallantry in action at Drury's Bluff, and for long and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George B. Wright, of the 35th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William P. L. Muir, of the 15th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant services during the war, and especially in the battle of July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Daniel S. Mann, of the 38th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Erasmus W. Everson, of the 20th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Bull Run and Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George R. Skinner, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant George L. Tyler, of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Van Deuren, of the 5th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Willard Bullard, of the 74th New York Volunteers, for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant W. H. H. Adams, of the 4th U. S. colored artillery, for faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William McCord, of the 12th Missouri cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. C. Brubaker, of the 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William H. Foster, Adjutant of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Simon Spiro, of the 49th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George K. Nairn, of the 3d Michigan infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George H. French, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, Second Lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant John E. Norcross, Second Lieutenant of the 25th U. S. colored troops, for faithful services, to date from June 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles Oliver, of the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James R. McQuaide, of the 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward L. Deane, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas F. Dolan, Adjutant of the 8th regiment First Army corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant R. C. Knaggs, of the 7th Michigan Volunteers, for faithful, meritorious and gallant service, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Aubrey Leverett, of the 16th Maine Volunteers, for faithful, meritorious and gallant service, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, of the 1st Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant H. S. Merrill, of the 1st U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant W. A. McNulty, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Pippet, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jehu L. Holloper, of the Signal Corps U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. K. Byers, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant J. F. Wilson, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward E. White, of the 39th Massachusetts Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant W. H. Green, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George B. Caldwell, Adjutant of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward Hoppy, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry Brown, of the 30th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant Reuben A. Schofield, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful, zealous and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant Thomas W. Lord, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George A. Simpson, of the 107th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fort Hindman, Tenn., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John T. Talbot, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Horace L. Piper, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Norman C. Warner, of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, for good conduct in the battle of Strawberry Plains, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant A. C. Sweetser, Second Lieutenant of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, for good conduct in the engagement on the Bermuda Hundreds Front, Va., June 2, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant John B. Harlow, Second Lieutenant of the 49th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant James F. Sudduth, Adjutant of the 31st Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 19, 1865.

First Lieutenant A. B. Burton, of the 5th Ohio battery, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant A. J. Carrier, Second Lieutenant of the 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful discharge of duty as company commander in the Spring campaign of 1865, and particularly for gallant and distinguished services at Appomattox Court-House, Va., to date from April 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant E. L. Bumpus, of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Wellington Hobbs, of the 17th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant W. J. Vance, of the 14th U. S. colored infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant York A. Woodward, of the 24th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

OFFICERS ON RECRUITING SERVICE.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel Butterfield, Colonel 5th U. S. infantry, 71 Broadway, New York City, General Superintendent Recruiting Service.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Gentry, Captain 17th U. S. infantry and A. A. G., 71 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE GENERAL SERVICE DEPOT, FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, Major 10th infantry, commanding department, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Conrad, Captain 2d U. S. infantry, Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Brevet Major R. H. Olney, Captain 1st U. S. infantry, Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Brevet Captain H. C. Cushing, First Lieutenant 4th artillery, Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

First Lieutenant G. V. Weir, 9th U. S. artillery, A. A. Q. M., Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

First Lieutenant J. H. Hardie, 9th U. S. infantry, Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Brevet Captain W. F. Arnold, First Lieutenant 18th U. S. infantry, Dubuque, Iowa.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ames, Captain 11th U. S. infantry, Portland, Me.

Brevet Colonel C. L. Best, Captain 4th U. S. artillery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bates, Captain 11th U. S. infantry, St. Louis, Mo.

First Lieutenant D. W. Burke, 3d U. S. infantry, Trenton, N. J.

Brevet Major H. F. Brownson, First Lieutenant 3d U. S. artillery, corner of Grand and First streets, Williamsburg, N. Y.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Cooley, Captain 11th U. S. infantry, Troy, N. Y.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts, Captain 11th U. S. infantry, No. 4 Morris street, New York City.

First Lieutenant Whittingham Cox, 4th U. S. infantry, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Captain E. M. Coates, 12th U. S. infantry, Wheeling, Va.

Brevet Colonel S. S. Carroll, U. S. Army, Captain 10th U. S. infantry, New London and New Haven, Conn.

Captain William Dickinson, U. S. Army, 173 South street, New York City.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ewing, Captain 13th U. S. infantry, Cincinnati, O.

Brevet Captain Madison Earle, First Lieutenant 12th U. S. infantry, Elmira, N. Y.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fletcher, Captain 11th U. S. infantry, Lancaster, Pa.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Freedley, Captain 3d U. S. infantry, corner of White and Elm streets, New York City.

Brevet Major G. W. Fetterman, First Lieutenant 15th U. S. infantry, Reading, Pa.

Brevet Major W. J. Fetterman, Captain 18th U. S. infantry, Cleveland, O.

Brevet Captain H. B. Freeman, First Lieutenant 18th U. S. infantry, Columbus, O.

Major W. T. Gardiner, U. S. Army, Augusta, Me.

Brevet Captain R. H. Gray, First Lieutenant 15th U. S. infantry, Zanesville, O.

Brevet Major Ebenezer Gay, Captain 16th U. S. infantry, Gettysburg and Hagerstown, Pa.

Captain H. B. Hendershott, U. S. Army, Springfield, O.

Brevet Colonel M. D. Hardin, First Lieutenant 3d U. S. artillery, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieutenant Joseph L. Horr, 13th U. S. infantry, Keokuk, Iowa.

Second Lieutenant S. L. Hammon, 12th U. S. infantry, Winne-apolis, Wis.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Judd, Major U. S. Army, Wilmington, Del.

Brevet Major James Jackson, First Lieutenant 12th U. S. infantry, Rockford, Ill.

First Lieutenant Charles Keeler, Jr., 10th U. S. infantry, Cleveland, Ohio.

Major A. T. Lee, U. S. Army, Rochester, N. Y.

Captain D. D. Lynn, 6th U. S. infantry, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieutenant F. E. Lacey, 2d U. S. infantry, Boston, Mass.

Brevet Captain Thomas Little, First Lieutenant 13th U. S. infantry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Captain R. L. La Motte, 13th U. S. infantry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Captain M. R. Marston, 1st U. S. infantry, Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain Jos. Marshall, 18th U. S. infantry, Springfield, Ill.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Morgan, Pottsville, Pa.

Major J. H. McArthur, U. S. Army, Madison, Wis.

Captain J. McCleary, 6th U. S. infantry, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brevet Colonel Robert Nugent, Captain 13th U. S. infantry, Toledo, Ohio.

Captain Morgan L. Ogden, 18th U. S. infantry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Penrose, Captain 3d U. S. infantry, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Newark and Patterson.

Captain Irwin W. Potter, 16th U. S. infantry, Janesville, Wis.

Brevet Major James Powell, Captain 18th U. S. infantry, Louisville, Ky.

Major W. E. Prince, U. S. Army, 206 Broadway, New York City.

First Lieutenant P. H. Remington, 8th U. S. infantry, 120 Chatham street New York City.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Swan, 17th U. S. infantry, Boston, Mass.

First Lieutenant M. A. Stearns, 18th U. S. infantry, Peoria, Ill.

Brevet Major M. H. Stacey, Captain 12th U. S. infantry, Baltimore, Md.

Captain J. L. Tidball, U. S. Army, Buffalo, N. Y.

Brevet Major F. E. Taylor, First Lieutenant 1st U. S. artillery, Washington, D. C.

Captain C. F. Trowbridge, 16th U. S. infantry, Worcester, Mass.

Brevet Captain F. H. Torbett, First Lieutenant 16th U. S. infantry, New York City.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Townsend, Captain 16th U. S. infantry, Milwaukee, Wis.

Captain A. B. Thompson, U. S. Army, Concord, N. H.

Brevet Major James Thompson, Captain 2d U. S. artillery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Captain W. H. Walcott, U. S. Army, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant J. E. Wilson, 8th U. S. infantry, 115 Cedar street, New York City.

Major J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. Army, Winchester, Va.

Brevet Major Chas. A. Wikoff, Captain 15th U. S. infantry, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Major T. Williams, First Lieutenant 5th U. S. artillery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## WEST POINT MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1866.

Special Order No. 277.

[Extract].

8. A board to consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. McLaren, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Head, Surgeon U. S. Army, and Brevet Major E. J. Marsh, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, will assemble at West Point, N. Y., on the 18th inst., to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class. On the completion of this duty a report of the proceedings of the board will be made to the War Department, and a special report in the case of any individual thought to be wanting in the ability requisite for the military service.

The same board will continue in session until it has examined into the physical condition of all newly appointed cadets who may present themselves, and will report the proceedings to the War Department.

The junior member will act as Recorder of the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## CHANGES IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The following changes in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas, were announced on the 1st inst. by Brevet Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner:

First Lieutenant Eugene Smith, 10th U. S. C. T., Sub-Assistant Com'r, Waco, McLennan county, relieved May 5, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Levi Jones, 10th U. S. C. T., Sub-Assistant Com'r, Hempstead, Austin county, relieved May 5, 1866.

W. H. Earner, Esq., Sub-Assistant Com'r Millican, Brazos county, relieved May 10, 1866.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Painter, U. S. Army, relieved May 22, 1866.

Second Lieutenant R. McClelland, 4th U. S. cavalry, Sub-Assistant Com'r, Millican, Brazos county, assigned May 10, 1866.

Brevet Colonel J. B. Kinsman, A. A. D. C., A. A. I. Gen'l, assigned May 15, 1866.

Captain H. W. Allen, 36th U. S. C. T., Sub-Assistant Com'r, Hempstead, Austin county, assigned May 19, 1866.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Baird, U. S. Army, assigned May 19, 1866.

Brevet Colonel Wm. H. Sinclair, A. A. General U. S. Volunteers, Sub-Assistant Com'r, Galveston, Galveston county, assigned May 31, 1866, to date from March 1, 1866. In addition to his duties as A. A. General B. R. F. and A. L.

## APPROPRIATION FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

[PUBLIC—No. 68].

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending June 30, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending June 30, 1867:

For Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich., \$50,000.

For Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., \$50,000.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y., \$50,000.

For Fort Scammel, Portland, Me., \$35,000.

For Fort George, on Hog Island Ledge, Portland, Me., \$50,000.

For Fort Popham, Kennebec River, Me., \$50,000.

For Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., \$75,000.

For Fort Winthrop, Boston, Mass., \$30,000.

For Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., \$25,000.

For sea-wall at Great Brewster's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., \$75,000.

For sea-walls on Deer and Lovell's Islands, Boston Harbor, Mass., \$50,000.

For fort at entrance of New Bedford Harbor, Mass., \$30,000.

For Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., \$30,000.

For fort at "Illet" Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y., \$50,000.

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., \$30,000.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y., \$50,000.

For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, \$50,000.

For repairs of Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, \$25,000.

For construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large caliber, in existing fortifications of important harbors, \$100,000.

For repairs of Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, \$20,000.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va., \$30,000.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., \$100,000.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, \$50,000.

For fort on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, \$10,000.

For Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, \$50,000.



For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal., \$125,000.  
For fort at Fort Point, California, \$75,000.  
For fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., \$60,000.  
For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, \$50,000.  
For purchase of sites now occupied and lands proposed to be occupied for permanent sea-coast defences, provided that no such purchase shall be made except upon the approval of its expediency by the Secretary of War, and of the validity of the title by the Attorney-General, \$35,000.  
Approved, June 12, 1866.

## ASSIGNED.

Ordinance Sergeant J. H. Masters is relieved from duty at the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Bulaski, Georgia, and by letter to Brevet Major-General Woods, Commanding Department of the South, at Macon, Ga., for assignment to duty at that post. S. O. 287, A. G. O., June 16, 1866.  
Ordinance Sergeant D. Coleman, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Baton Rouge, La., and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Pope, Commanding Department of Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment to duty at Fort Relay, Kansas.

## DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards John W. Hill and W. H. S. Banks, U. S. Army. MISCELLANEOUS.

The discharge of Hospital Steward L. H. Shattuck, U. S. Army, dated June 11, 1866, is hereby revoked, and he is ordered to duty with the Medical Director Department of Washington.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward Joseph Josey, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and is ordered to duty in the Surgeon-General's Office.  
Hospital Steward John Lyman, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and is ordered to duty at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE SENATE IN THE REGULAR NAVY.

DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Henry M. Blue, Lieutenant-Commander; A. D. Brown, Master; John A. Bates, Paymaster; John A. Bolles, Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate, Navy Department; Michael Bradley, Surgeon; Newton L. Bates, Surgeon; Hosea J. Babin, Assistant Surgeon.  
JANUARY 26, 1866.—Edward Barrett, Commander.  
FEBRUARY 20, 1866.—William L. Bishop, Surgeon.  
MARCH 10, 1866.—Horace C. Blake, Commander.  
APRIL 13, 1866.—Edward S. Bogert, Surgeon; Alexander McT. Bishop, Paymaster.  
MAY 22, 1866.—George W. Beaman, Paymaster.  
JUNE 4, 1866.—Thomas R. Brown, Assistant Surgeon.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Samuel P. Carter, Commander; P. H. Cooper, Master; J. D. Clark, Master; J. B. Coghlan, Master; Frank L. Church, First Lieutenant Marine Corps; Henry C. Cochran, First Lieutenant Marine Corps.  
MARCH 12, 1866.—Charles H. Craven, Master.  
APRIL 23, 1866.—Herbert G. Coffin, Second Lieutenant Marine Corps.  
MAY 10, 1866.—A. S. Crowningshield, Master.  
MAY 29, 1866.—Francis A. Cook, Master; Colby A. Chester, Master.  
JUNE 4, 1866.—George S. Culbreth, Assistant Surgeon.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—E. J. Ditcham, Master.  
MAY 29, 1866.—William L. Dana, Master.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Norman H. Farquhar, Lieutenant-Commander.  
JANUARY 26, 1866.—James M. Frailey, Captain.  
MAY 13, 1866.—Edward Frothingham, Assistant Surgeon.  
MAY 18, 1866.—Leslie D. Frost, Assistant Surgeon.  
MAY 29, 1866.—William Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; George V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
JUNE 4, 1866.—Adam Frazer, Assistant Surgeon.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Samuel D. Green, Lieutenant-Commander; James D. Graham, Lieutenant; Henry Glass, Master; J. H. Grimes, Captain Marine Corps.  
FEBRUARY 6, 1866.—Henry T. Glisson, Second Lieutenant Marine Corps.  
MAY 10, 1866.—S. P. Gillett, Lieutenant-Commander.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—P. J. Howitz, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; Adrian Hudson, Surgeon.  
FEBRUARY 6, 1866.—A. W. H. Hawkins, Surgeon.  
MARCH 12, 1866.—Ira Harris, Master.  
APRIL 10, 1866.—W. W. Hendrickson, Master.  
MAY 29, 1866.—Powell Harrington, Master.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Thornton A. Jenkins, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Albert Kautz, Lieutenant-Commander; Theodore F. Kane, Lieutenant-Commander; A. G. Kellogg, Master.  
JANUARY 5, 1866.—Stephen D. Kennedy, Surgeon.  
JUNE 4, 1866.—Jerome H. Kidder, Assistant Surgeon.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Grandville B. Le Compte, Assistant Surgeon.  
MAY 22, 1866.—George A. Lyon, Paymaster.  
MAY 29, 1866.—Nicholl Ludlow, Master.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—John Madigan, Commander; Alfred T. Mahan, Lieutenant-Commander; Alexander S. Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Commander; William W. Macleay, Master.  
APRIL 23, 1866.—Charles McGregor, Master.  
APRIL 29, 1866.—Roderick S. McCook, Lieutenant-Commander.  
MAY 29, 1866.—Francis Morris, Master.  
JUNE 4, 1866.—William V. Mannion, Assistant Surgeon; Ernest D. Martin, Assistant Surgeon.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Marston Niles, Master.  
MAY 22, 1866.—James O'Kane, Lieutenant-Commander.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Thomas S. Phelps, Commander.  
FEBRUARY 6, 1866.—Aulick Palmer, Second Lieutenant Marine Corps.  
APRIL 10, 1866.—Forbes Parker, Paymaster; Frederick E. Potter, Surgeon; Leonard Paulding, Commander.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—Archibald C. Rhoads, Surgeon.  
APRIL 23, 1866.—William Reynolds, Commander.  
MAY 18, 1866.—Robert Redington, Assistant Surgeon.  
MAY 29, 1866.—George E. Remy, Lieutenant-Commander.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—James H. Strong, Captain; John H. Shelborne, Second Lieutenant Marine Corps.  
APRIL 26, 1866.—M. S. Stuyvesant, Lieutenant-Commander.  
MAY 10, 1866.—Thomas L. Swann, Lieutenant-Commander; James H. Sands, Master.  
MAY 29, 1866.—Yates Sterling, Master; Walter K. Scofield, Surgeon.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—H. C. Taylor, Master; James H. Tinkhan, Surgeon.  
MAY 29, 1866.—William A. Van Bleek, Master.  
DECEMBER 18, 1865.—G. H. Wadleigh, Master; Frederick W. Wooldrich, Assistant Surgeon.  
APRIL 23, 1866.—Melancton B. Woolsey, Commander.  
APRIL 23, 1866.—Gilbert S. Witte, Lieutenant-Commander.  
MAY 29, 1866.—Frank Wilders, Master; William K. Wheeler, Master.  
JUNE 4, 1866.—Robert A. Wheeden, Assistant Surgeon; Edward H. Ware, Assistant Surgeon.  
To be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, to fill vacancies in that grade:  
William V. Marmon, of West Virginia; George S. Culbreth, of Delaware; Jerome H. Kidder, of Maryland; Ernest D. Martin, of Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Brown, of Maryland; Adam Trau, of Pennsylvania; Robert A. Whedon, of Michigan; and Edward H. Ware, of New York.

## LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Master Charles Grieve, June 16th.  
Acting Ensigns, Henry D. Coiby, May 16th; W. H. C. Michael, June 13th.

Mates, W. J. Franks, August 27th; H. A. Mayo, June 13th; J. F. Peterson, June 17th.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. P. Brown, June 10th; John L. Young, June 12th; J. F. Matthews, Conrad Berrill and George Stringer, June 16th.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 11.—Assistant Paymaster G. F. D. Barton, to the *Suvarata*.  
JUNE 12.—Gunner Peter Barrett, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
Lieutenant-Commander Robert Boyd, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
Acting Boatswain Leonard K. Ellis, to the *Macedonian*.  
JUNE 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, and Paymaster William G. Marcy, to the *Madawaska*.  
Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, to command the *Madawaska*.  
JUNE 14.—Surgeon E. J. Bogert, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 12.—First Assistant Engineer Albert Aston, from the *Suvarata*, and ordered to superintend the construction of the *Lancaster's* boilers, at the establishment of Haslehurst & Co., Baltimore, Md.  
First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, from the *Saco*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Second Assistant Engineer John L. Hannum, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La.  
JUNE 13.—Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Macedonian*.  
JUNE 14.—Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, from the *New Hampshire*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Surgeon J. J. Gibson, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ackley, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Madawaska*.  
Assistant Paymaster R. P. Lisle, from the *Suvarata*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle his accounts.  
JUNE 15.—Surgeon William Lowber, from the *Princeton*, on the arrival of the *Constellation*, and ordered to the latter vessel.  
Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon, from the *New Hampshire*, and placed on waiting orders.

## PROMOTED.

JUNE 12.—Lieutenant George C. Remey, to Lieutenant-Commander, from June 25, 1865.  
Ensigns Frank Wildes and Yates Sterling, to Masters, from November 10, 1865.  
Ensigns Purnell J. Harrington, William K. Wheeler, William S. Dana, Nicoll Ludlow, Francis A. Cook, Colby M. Chester, Charles E. Clark, Francis Morris, William A. Van Vleck and Roland C. Irvin, to Masters, from May 10, 1866.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter S. Scofield, to Surgeon, from April 7, 1866.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 12.—Acting Boatswain Hiram Smart.  
JUNE 13.—Paymaster William T. Meredith.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNE 12.—Lieutenant Sylvanus Bachus has been suspended from duty for one year, with loss of all pay for that time.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 13.—Acting Ensign A. P. Bashford, Mates F. A. Beattie and Edward Culbert, to the *Madawaska*.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward Collins, to the *Conemaugh*.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Tennant, to the *Fucca*.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Samuel V. Stillings, James Patterson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Leopold Callaway, to the *Chattanooga* during her trial trip.  
JUNE 14.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Rensch, to the *South Carolina*.  
JUNE 15.—Acting Ensign Richard H. Lamphier, to the *Vermont*.  
Acting Master John V. Cook, and Acting Ensign George W. Beverly, to duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory, at New York.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 12.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. Walton Grinnell, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.  
Acting Masters and Pilots Richard Riggs, John Collins, C. P. Williams and Acting Ensign and Pilot William Best, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.  
JUNE 13.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Wilson, from the *Fucca*, and granted leave.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster H. C. Meade, from special duty at Washington, and placed on waiting orders.  
Acting Master R. Summers, Acting Ensigns August Adler and Charles Boyer, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Madawaska*.  
Acting Master Joseph E. Jones, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the *Madawaska*.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Ellis, from the *Conemaugh*, and granted leave.  
JUNE 14.—Acting Master Edward A. Small, from the *New Hampshire*, and granted leave.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ernest C. Blackwell, from the *South Carolina*, and granted leave.  
JUNE 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. Martin, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Constellation*, on her arrival at Philadelphia.  
JUNE 16.—Acting Ensign Allen W. Pierce, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.  
Acting Ensign E. W. Halcro, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.

## PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

JUNE 15.—Acting Ensign William C. Davis.

## DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

JUNE 15.—Mate S. E. Boyles, of the *Waterloo*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Constellation* will be used as the receiving ship at Philadelphia, on her arrival, in place of the *Princeton*, now used for that purpose. The *Susquehanna* is daily expected to arrive from the coast of Brazil.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending June 16, 1866:

William Johnson, ordinary seaman, March 20th, U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*.  
Jeemiah Harrington, ordinary seaman, May 30th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.  
Charles Moore, first class fireman, May 17th, U. S. steamer *Nashville*.  
Walter Larkin, seaman, April 23d, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.  
James Mullen, first-class fireman, June 3th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.  
Henry White, landsman, May 27th, U. S. steamer *South Carolina*.  
Henry Burner, marine, June 6th, receiving ship *Alleghany*.  
James Rose, seaman, June 3d, U. S. steamer *Winoski*.  
Charles H. Foy, seaman, May 30th, Naval Hospital, New York.  
John McKinley, boatswain (late of the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*), May 20th, on board P. M. S. S. *Constitution*, from San Francisco.  
James Black, yeoman, June 9th, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Elisha Peck, captain, June 11th, New Haven, Conn.

## REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 9.—Third Lieutenant Edward W. Creecy, to the *Northerner*.  
Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Hoyt to steamer *Northerner*.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 9.—Third Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr., from steamer *Passenden*, at Cleveland, Ohio, and ordered to steamer *Perry*, at Erie, Pa.  
Third Lieutenant John O. Johnson, from steamer *Northerner*, and ordered to steamer *Mahoning*, at Portland, Me.

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Third Lieutenant Benjamin W. Loring, of the steamer *Commodore Perry*.

## AFFOINDED.

Bernard Lemig, M. D., appointed medical officer of the steamer *Wayanda*, under sailing orders for the Pacific, 9th.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JUNE 15.—Captain S. C. Golebury, of the steamer *Narremond*, for one month.

## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The Light Guard, Company A, of this regiment, celebrated their fortieth anniversary on the 21st inst., by an excursion to Stetson House, Long Branch, N. J. The company turned out in their old uniform, viz.: light blue pants with white stripes, white dress coat with epaulettes, and the bearskin shako, and made a very handsome appearance as they marched from their armory, in Lafayette Hall, to the boat which they took at the Battery. Captain Tompkins was in command, and the ranks were quite full. Sergeant Thomas W. Love, is secretary of the company. Our hour of going to press prevents us from saying any more of the celebration than that it was a success, such as the Light Guard knows so well how to achieve. The committee appointed by Companies B and H, of this regiment, to present to the Boston Fusiliers the testimonial voted them by these companies left New York for Boston on Saturday evening. The committee consisted of Captain G. D. Wolkott, Lieutenants W. Carpenter, J. Wise, A. L. Webber and Simmons, Sergeants W. L. Dayton, Curtis and Meeker. Lieutenant-Colonel Coles joined the committee at Boston. The committee of the Fusiliers consisted of Captain A. N. Proctor, Lieutenants Jarvis and Marjoram, ex-Captains Proctor and Snow, Sergeant Colson and Private Snow. During Monday the Fusiliers showed their guests the various points of interest about the town. The presentation took place at Music Hall in the evening. The hall was crowded by a large and elegant assembly, among whom were Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire, and several distinguished gentlemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Coles, of the Seventy-first, made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Captain Proctor on behalf of the Fusiliers. Colonel Head, of Governor Bullock's staff, apologized for the absence of the Governor. Short speeches were made by Governor Smythe, General Edmonds, and Colonels Wright and Ward of his staff, and several others. The presentation was accompanied by a grand promenade concert by Gilmore's Band of thirty-six pieces, which played some eight selections before the presentation, and also a few selections after the ceremonies were ended. On Tuesday the New York delegation partook of an excellent dinner with the Fusiliers, at Point Shirley. The committee returned to New York on Wednesday, well satisfied with their visit and with a feeling of renewed friendship to their Boston comrades. The Light Guard, on their return to the city, landed at the foot of Twenty-third street, and were escorted to their armory by Company B, of the Seventy-first, who were joined by members of the regiment generally.

CLEARNESS IN GIVING COMMANDS.—The following suggestions as to the proper method of giving commands are furnished us by an officer of great experience and ability:

Among the electric influences which the individuality of an officer exerts upon troops, few are more conspicuous than the one which results from the manner in which he gives his commands. An officer whose commands are indistinct to the bystanders no doubt displays some intelligence among his men in so far as that they have learned to guess what he would be at, but he, at the same time, shows a deficiency in himself. This deficiency sometimes arises from mannerism, i. e., an attempt to do things in what he considers a military style, and often from a want of power over his voice. For the former there is no remedy, for the latter we would propose the following practice: Fill the chest to the utmost before beginning each clause of the command, then bring out the air from the larynx or musical box at the top of the windpipe, by pushing up the upper front part of the chest. Having acquired the power of thus gradually expelling the air, form the words with it as it comes out. In other words, do not attempt to play on an organ when the bellows are not in full action. In this way none of the vocal chords do act without a full appui each on the substance of which voice is formed, and each action has its distinct effect.

State clearly what is to be done, otherwise any roar of a particular length and division of parts will answer as well. It is, however, by the manipulation of the last clause of a command that the electric effect is produced, and that, by prolonging considerably the syllable preceding the command of execution, and then with the same breath snapping out this last word, thus: Shoul-deh-eh-eh ARMS, About-on-out FACE. 1. Close column by division; 2. On the first division, right in front; 3. Battalion right-left FACE; 4. Double qui-i-i-i-ick MARCH. This prolonging the antecedent syllable has the effect on the men of winding up a spring which goes off at the click of the stroke for execution. With a little practice, and watching the faces of his men, the officer and they will both feel as if there were a motive connection between his voice and their action.

All the commands, indeed, do not afford this opportunity for bracing every muscle before the motion, and it is to be regretted that they do not.

The above remarks apply, in their full extent, only to infantry, for, by no course of riding as yet invented, has that close connection between man and horse been given to the generality of troopers which alone could allow of the effect.

ENROLLMENT OF THE UNUNIFORMED MILITIA.—At the recent field day of the Third brigade, Adjutant-General Irvine informed the officers of that brigade that an enrollment of the ununiformed Militia within the limits of the First division district, N. G. S. N. Y., would be required to be made in accordance with the provisions of "the Military Code of the State of New York." Inasmuch as sections 8, 13, 14 and 15 of the Militia Law, which treat of the enrollment, were amended at the recent session of the New York Legislature, we publish these sections as amended:

Sec. 8. Whenever an enrollment shall be made as provided in this act, the county clerk of each county shall cause to be published once a week, for four weeks previous to the first day of August, in a newspaper published in such county, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid, which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty, shall on or before the fifteenth day of August, then next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption, verified by affidavit, in the office of said town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, if there be no such town or city clerk; and the publication of such notice shall be a sufficient notice of such enrollment of all persons named therein; such roll shall be made in the form prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General shall furnish to all commandants of companies suitable blanks and instructions therefor.



Sec. 3. The reserve Militia of the first and second classes, except such as shall volunteer or be drafted as members of the National Guard, as hereinafter provided, shall assemble in their several company districts, armed and equipped, as provided by law, for parade and inspection, on the first Monday in September in each year, at such hour and place as the captain or commandant shall designate in orders to be posted in three public places in said company district for ten days, and shall be under the orders of the captain or commandant of such district; and such captain or commandant shall make a register of all such as shall attend at such parade armed and equipped as aforesaid, to which shall be annexed a list of delinquents, containing the names of all such persons as are on said enrollment, are not marked "exempt" thereon, and who did not attend at such parade, and shall file a copy of the same, on or before the first day of October next following the time of such parade, in the office of the Adjutant-General and of the county clerk, and shall also file a list of such delinquents with the Board of Supervisors and with the county treasurer, on or before the said first day of October.

Sec. 14. All persons duly enrolled as aforesaid, who shall neglect to attend said parade, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar, which shall be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes of the town or city in which company district is situated; and the supervisors of the several counties, at their annual meetings, are authorized and directed to annex the list of the several delinquents, with the fines set opposite their respective names, to the assessment rolls of the several towns and wards, and the warrants for the collection of the same; shall direct the collectors and receivers of taxes to collect the amount from every person appearing by the said assessment roll liable to pay the same, in the same manner as the taxes are collected, the same to be paid to the county treasurer; and when the name of any person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years shall appear on the said roll liable to pay said fine, the said warrant shall direct the collector to collect the same of the father, master or guardian with whom such person shall reside, or out of any property such minor may have in the city, village, town or ward, and such collector shall proceed and execute such warrant, and no property now exempt from execution shall be exempt from the payment of such fines.

Sec. 15. The county treasurer of each county shall, on or before the fifteenth day of March in each year, pay to the Comptroller, upon his order, the sum of one dollar for each person named on said list of delinquents, and in case he shall not, on the presentation of such draft, shall have received all or any of the money directed by this act to be collected and paid to him, he is hereby authorized and directed to borrow an amount sufficient to pay said draft upon the credit of the county, and the sum borrowed shall be a county charge, to be assessed by the Board of Supervisors of said county, at the next annual meeting, upon the taxable property of said county, and collected as other county assessments shall be assessed and collected; and it shall be the duty of the county treasurers of the several counties, and the commanding officers of the several regiments, to report and certify under oath to the Board of Supervisors, at their annual meetings, the deficiencies arising from the non-collection of military fines within their respective counties and regimental districts.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—The Thirty-fifth anniversary of the State Fencibles, or Company H, of this regiment, took place on Monday evening, June 18th, at the regimental armory, in Twenty-sixth street. The upper drill room was set apart for dancing, and the mottoes of the old City Guard and also that of the regiment, viz.: "*Sans peur et sans reproche*," "*Ratione aut vi*," were displayed in gas jets. The music, which was furnished by Munck—who is organizing the regimental band—was very good. Among the guests present were Colonel Wilcox and lady, Lieutenant-Colonel Wentworth, of the Eighth regiment, and ex-Adjutant Blauvelt, of that regiment, and officers of the First, Seventy-first and other regiments of our National Guard. In the course of the evening Captain J. O. Johnson, commanding the company, was presented with an album containing the photographs of the company. Mrs. Johnson was also presented with an elegant basket of flowers with the letter "H" in the centre of it, surrounded by various devices. Colonel Lyons presented the company with a picture of an old State Fencible. The presentations were made by Adjutant Blauvelt in a most appropriate speech, to which Captain Johnson made a very appropriate reply. Supper was served at 11½ o'clock, in very good style. The whole affair passed off very handsomely and to the satisfaction of all concerned. The members of the reception committee, whose names we give, were very attentive and polite. Reception committee: Captain J. O. Johnson, chairman; Lieutenant R. B. Young; Sergeant M. Benjamin; Corporals Samuel C. Howe, John Duane; Privates Howard E. Sanford and George Jefferys. Ex-Colonel Avery was also among the invited guests.

**TOMPKINS SQUARE PARADE GROUND.**—The work of levelling, removing trees, etc., necessary to make Tompkins Square a parade ground, is now going on. Generals Sanford and Spicer, together with Colonels Conkling, Hull and Coles, visited the Square last week in company with Deputy Street Commissioner Tweed. As the Square extends 660 feet on Seventh street and 687 feet on Avenue A, it will furnish ample space for the evolutions of any regiment of our National Guard. The fountain in the centre of the Square has been filled in, and it will be the highest point in the grounds, which will be graded from it in such a way as to cause all rain and water to run off to the street sewer. The ten feet around the outside of the parade ground will be formed into a promenade, which will be shaded by trees and at night well lighted by lamps. The work of laying out the parade ground is being carried out by Mr. Ward, under the superintendence of the Hon. Wm. Tweed. No care is to be spared in preparing the ground, and the First Division will, when it is finished, have a parade ground such as they have so long needed.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on the evening of the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy in the position of First Lieutenant fourth company, caused by the promotion of Lieutenant William H. Kipp to the Adjutancy of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Haws presided, and a ballot being held, declared Second Lieutenant Edward Earle duly elected to fill the position. On the same evening, Ex-Orderly Lorenzo G. Woodhouse was elected to the position of Second Lieutenant of the company, vice Earle, promoted. The Fourth company of this regiment will celebrate their sixtieth anniversary at their armory, on Monday evening, June 25th. George W. Montgomery, Edwin E. Hill, and William H. Terhune, are the Committee who have the celebration in hand.

**SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.**—At a recent inspection of this regiment, the companies of the regiment turned out as follows: Company A, Lieutenant Rogers commanding, 27 men; Company B, Lieutenant Dingwall, 25 men; Company C, Lieutenant Black, 30 men. These companies were inspected at the Mercer House, on Thursday of last week. On Friday night the following companies were inspected: Company D, Captain John McInnes, 27 men; Company E, Captain Clark, 33 men; Company G, Captain Joseph Laing, 42 men; Company H, Lieutenant Campbell, 29 men, making an aggregate of 213 men. The inspection was held at the regimental headquarters, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. Major McLellan, Captain Shaw, Engineer, Adjutant Gair, and Quartermaster Mitchell being present.

**TWELFTH REGIMENT.**—Company G, of this regiment, (Independent Guard), Captain Edward Gilon Commanding, will parade on Wednesday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of Presenting to "Jersey Blues," B Company, Second Independent battalion, N. J. R. C., a testimonial in return for favors received. The members of this company will assemble at the Armory, on the above date, at 3 o'clock, P. M., fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with knapsacks (over-

coats rolled), and white gloves. The Commandant especially desires every member to pay particular attention to his uniform and equipments, as a thorough inspection of their condition will be made before leaving the armory, and every member found with the same in a soiled and uncleaned state, will not be permitted to parade, and shall be returned as absent.

**SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—At a meeting of Company B of this regiment, held on the 31st ult., the following named persons were expelled from it for non-attendance and non-payment of dues: G. B. Armstrong, R. A. Lay, J. M. McIntosh, Anthony Korts, Jacob Korzelius, M. C. Salesbury, Ezra Wallace, and F. G. Myers. The action of Company B has been confirmed by Colonel George M. Baker, commanding the regiment, and the above-named persons are consequently dishonorably discharged from the Seventy-fourth. Company B is commanded by Captain Gayer Gardner. Lieutenant John M. Kelley is Adjutant of the Seventy-fourth regiment.

**EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Company F of this regiment will celebrate the third anniversary of their organization on Monday, the 25th inst., by a parade and drill at Clifton Park (Vanderbilt's Landing), Staten Island. Members will assemble on the morning of the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in full fatigue uniform, white gloves; each member will provide himself with one day's rations; the company will take the 9 A. M. boat from foot of Whitehall street. Invited guests will report to Lieutenant Charles Eagleson, at the armory, at 7½ A. M. Private George Mackay, has been elected Sergeant, and Privates Anderson and McCabe, Corporals of this company. Company F is commanded by Captain Alexander McLeod, and Curtis Siddons is First Sergeant.

**SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—At the regular meeting of the board of officers of this regiment, held at their armory on the 15th inst., Colonel Thomas Lynch presiding, Adjutant Patrick Healy, and First Lieutenant John J. Casey, were expelled from the board for unofficerlike conduct and gross neglect of duty. An effort is being made to obtain for this regiment the new uniforms promised them by the State.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—Company A of this regiment, Captain John E. Meyer commanding, held their annual excursion and Summer Nights' Festival, on Wednesday, June 20th, at the Union Park, corner of Sixty-third street and First Avenue. Company A is one of the best companies in the regiment, and is in a very flourishing condition. M. Arneiman is Secretary of the company.

**NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—A drill of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment was held at the armory of the regiment on the 21st inst., at one o'clock P. M. The drill was in fatigue uniform, and was conducted by Major A. Steinyar.

**RECEPTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FLAGS.**—A meeting of the General Committee to make arrangements for the reception, on the 4th prox., of the flags of the regiments of this State which have been in the U. S. service, was held on the 15th inst., in the select council chamber, Philadelphia. Brevet Brigadier-General Harry White was in the chair. Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, chairman of the Sub-Committee of Arrangements, submitted a programme for the day, which was adopted. The procession will be under the direction of Major-General W. S. Hancock, and will be formed on Broad street, right resting on Arch street. The Pennsylvania Militia, generally, will assist in the ceremonies, as also the officers of the Army, Navy and Marines who may be on duty in Philadelphia, and the officers and members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Cincinnati. The Judiciary and many of the civic societies of the State, will also be represented. The Volunteer regiments will be arranged according to the arm of service to which they belonged, in the following order: infantry, artillery, cavalry. Officers and men are expected to appear in uniform as far as practicable. Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. Army, will present the flags to Governor Curtin, who will receive them on the part of the State. The ceremony of the day will close with a grand display of fireworks at Fairmount Park, under the supervision of Prof. Jackson, at 8½ o'clock. General Jordan, General Pennypacker, General Colter, Colonel E. Franklin and Colonel Henderson, were appointed a committee to proceed to Harrisburg to receive the flags and escort them to Philadelphia on the 3d of July. The ceremonies on the occasion promises to be of a most interesting and imposing character, and will be very generally participated in by the Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians generally.

**REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MISSOURI.**—We have received from Colonel Samuel P. Simpson, Adjutant-General of the State of Missouri, a copy of his report for the year ending December 31, 1865. The report is a handsomely bound volume of 781 pages, and contains a full roster of the Missouri Volunteers and also of the Missouri Militia, of which there were some eighty-nine regiments. The enrolled Missouri Militia was organized under the ordinance of the Convention of 1861, and constituted the serviceable Militia of the State, and continued to be such until March 12, 1865, when it was disbanded and the commissions of its officers were vacated. There are now deposited in the Adjutant-General's Office, one hundred and six flags and banners of Missouri regiments, where they are arranged out of danger of injury, though, at the same time, making a handsome display.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.**—The following officers have been commissioned in the Massachusetts Militia: Sixth regiment of infantry, Walter Burnham, of Lowell, to be Surgeon; George W. Sargent, of Lawrence, to be Assistant Surgeon; Tenth regiment of infantry, Company F, John McDonough, of Roxbury, to be Captain First battalion of infantry; Robert H. Chamberlain, of Worcester, to be Major; Company A, Joseph A. Titus, of Worcester, to be Second Lieutenant First battalion of cavalry; Charles B. Barrett, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant. The following officers have been discharged at their own request: Company B, Seventh regiment, Captain James H. Baldwin, of Boston; Company C, Second Lieutenant Charles O. Burrill, of Cambridge; Company C, Tenth regiment, Captain Harry K. Thomas, of East Boston; Company E, Third regiment, Captain Henry H. Potter, of New Bedford. Company E, Tenth regiment, Captain Bigelow, has been changed to Company K, and Company K, Captain Johnston, has been changed to Company E.

**NATIONAL LANCERS OF BOSTON.**—The Anniversary Parade of the Boston National Lancers took place on the 14th inst. This corps turned out under the command of Captain A. L. Sanborn, and accompanied by Messenger's Chelsea brass band, marched through the principal streets of Boston. After going through a drill, they proceeded to the American Hotel, where they partook of a dinner in celebration of the Twenty-ninth anniversary of their organization. First Sergeant Smith acted as toast master, and the usual number of toasts were given. Adjutant-General Sholler responded to the toast

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The speaking was continued until about nine o'clock in the evening, when the assembly broke up.

**SALEM, MASS., LIGHT INFANTRY.**—The parade of this corps, in commemoration of its services during the war, occurred on Tuesday of this week. A procession, consisting of the Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association, the Salem Light Infantry and the Salem Zouaves, with Gillmore's and the Salem Brass Band, marched through the principal streets of Boston, and in the evening, with their invited guests, sat down to a dinner at Hamilton Hall. Major-General Butler and his aid, Adjutant-General Schouler, General Hinks and others were present at the parade.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.**—The ninety-fifth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston and Charlestown, on the 18th inst., by a suspension of business by the banks, insurance offices, and the closing of most of the wholesale stores. In Boston, Company A, Ninth regiment, Captain Chase commanding, went on an excursion to Squantum. The Charlestown Cadets, the City Guards of Charlestown, and the Prescott Light Guard, celebrated the day by a parade and dinner. The day was also celebrated by several other associations in a private manner.

#### PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.  
NEW YORK, June 20, 1866.

#### General Orders No. 3.

This division will parade on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence. The division line will be formed in the Fifth Avenue, with the right on Washington Parade Ground, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief and the General Staff of the State at half-past 8 o'clock. The line of march will be up Waverly Place and University Place to Union Square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation, thence up Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third street to Madison Avenue, up Madison Avenue to Thirty-sixth street, through Thirty-sixth street to Fifth Avenue, and down the Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth street, paying the honors of a marching salute to the Commander-in-Chief and the General Staff at the Worth Monument. Commandants of brigades and regiments throughout the march will keep within the prescribed distances of the preceding regiments or brigades. Brigades and regiments not in line at 8 o'clock will take post on the left of the Fourth brigade. Acting Brigadier-General Burger will direct a National salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon, and the Governor's salute from Washington Square at the commencement of the review.

Brigadier-General William H. Morris has been appointed Division Engineer, vice Major-General Benham, promoted. Major Henry S. Fearing, Division Paymaster, vice General Charles W. Darling, promoted. Major Charles H. Tomes, Aide-de-Camp, vice Fearing, promoted. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Ammunition for the salutes will be furnished by the Commissary-General upon the requisition of the Commandants of artillery.

By order of Major-General Charles W. Sandford.  
(Official) ALEX. HAMILTON Division Inspector.  
CHARLES H. TOMES, Major and A. D. C.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 16, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending June 16, 1866:

#### SEVENTH DIVISION.

Wm. H. Doty, aide-de-camp, April 2d, vice Seth E. Lee, deceased.

#### FOURTEENTH BRIGADE.

Cortland Annis, engineer, June 15th, vice U. W. Bentley, promoted.

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Mathew Daly, engineer, June 1st, vice W. M. Wernerskircht, declined.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John J. McGuinness, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice Canon, declined.

#### SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Michael O'Keefe, captain, May 21st, vice O'Keefe, resigned.

#### NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Anton Busch, first lieutenant, June 7th, vice August Nease, appointed quartermaster.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Cornelius P. Yates, quartermaster, May 1st, vice Benjamin W. Seymour, removed from State.  
Ira B. Dudley, captain, May 30th, vice Henry Southard, resigned.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 16, 1866:

June 16th, Eleventh regiment of infantry, Quivinus Klein, second lieutenant, term of service expired.  
June 16th, Twenty-second regiment of infantry, Isaac W. Dean, adjutant, term of service expired.  
June 16th, Twenty-fourth regiment of infantry, Wm. W. Daniels, first lieutenant, declined.  
June 16th, Twenty-fourth regiment of infantry, O. R. Wilkinson, second lieutenant, term of service expired.  
June 16th, Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry, John Grady, first lieutenant, declined.  
June 16th, Forty-seventh regiment of infantry, A. A. Poole, first lieutenant, removed from district.  
June 16th, Sixty-seventh regiment of infantry, George W. Ide, captain, removed from district.  
June 16th, Seventieth regiment of infantry, Wm. Heerd, second lieutenant, term of service expired.  
June 16th, Eighty-second regiment of infantry, John Balles, second lieutenant, out of district.  
June 16th, Eighty-third regiment of infantry, Vedder V. Van Poten, adjutant, removed from district.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**PRINCIPLE.**—If you are ordered to appear on drill at 10 o'clock after having been on guard until 9 o'clock, you must, of course, obey; but we think you should be excused, especially if the Captain and Lieutenant are present.

**ADJUTANT.**—A First Lieutenant and Adjutant who has been brevetted Major, merely changes his shoulder strap. His uniform in all other particulars should remain unchanged. No Army officer below the rank of field officer is entitled to wear a double-breasted coat.

**J. C. K.**—Your commanding officer has clearly a right to make you report all absentees. Paragraph 234, Revised Army Regulations, provides that "the captains will report the absentees without leave," and is not good as a defence for not reporting those covered by the order you refer to. It is always better to obey an order given by competent authority, and if you think you have been aggrieved you can then protest.

**J. C. B.**—You can gain the information you desire by writing to the Revenue Marine Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington.

**LA PETITE CORPORAL.**—You can obtain the information you desire by writing to the Adjutant of the Fourth U. S. infantry, Detroit, Mich.

**J. V. L.**—The engineer officer on duty at General Hancock's headquarters in your city can answer your queries.



## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

HYDE-HAYDEN.—In Bath, Me., on the 12th inst., by Rev A. F. Beard, assisted by Rev. S. F. Dix, Thomas W. Hyde late Second Lieutenant, U. S. Volunteers, to Miss ANNIE, daughter of John Hayden, Esq., all of Bath.

## DIED.

PECK.—At New Haven, Conn., on Monday, June 11th, Captain ELISHA PECK, U. S. Navy, aged 76 years.

**AN OFFICER OF INFANTRY** (First Lieutenant), U. S. A., contemplating a transfer to Artillery, invites the attention of any gentleman desirous of exchanging. Address M. A. D. O., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York City.

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To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered unless it is received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."  
"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy Yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy Yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy Yard, and not to employees, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are not required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps will be required on the contracts; one five-cent stamp on each sheet of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each piece of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine; No. 7, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7½, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Molding, and Firwood and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Fire Wood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Bolting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Firing, &c.; No. 26, Angers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top coal, (and Fictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia, N. J.) Class A, repairing Building No. 11 (Norfolk.) Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk.)

## NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.  
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.  
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.  
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.  
Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.  
Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31.

## PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS,

UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866.

Sailed proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock a.m. of the 24 day of July next; at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals, of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the Yards, on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards for examination only in order that persons who intend to bid, may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective Yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid for any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

Additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax, Canvas, Twine.  
No. 2. Cotton Canvas and Twine.  
No. 3. Iron and Steel.  
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.  
No. 5. Sperm Oil.  
No. 6. Paints and Oils.  
No. 10. Leather.  
No. 11. Gun Hose.  
No. 12. Lignumvite.  
No. 13. Lanterns.  
No. 14. Ox Hides.  
No. 16. Ash and Beech Plank.  
No. 18. Tallow.  
No. 20. Brushes.  
No. 22. Stationery.  
No. 23. Hardware.  
No. 24. Ship Chandlery.  
No. 31. Whale Oil, &c.  
No. 32. Galley Iron.  
No. 33. Pig Iron.  
No. 34. Chain Iron.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.  
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 16, 24.

CHARLESTOWN.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 31.

BROOKLYN.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 16, 23, 24.

PHILADELPHIA.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31.

WASHINGTON.  
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 23, 32, 33, 34.

## PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO

BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 19, 1866.

Sailed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock a.m. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards and those of all the Yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of

the schedules of the other Yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective Yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

Additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective Yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.  
No. 2. Pig Iron.  
No. 3. Boiler Feltting.  
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.  
No. 5. Sperm Oil.  
No. 6. Lined Oil.  
No. 7. Lard Oil.  
No. 8. Lumber.  
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.  
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.  
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.  
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.  
No. 13. Brick, Sand, &c.  
No. 14. Wrought-Iron Pipes, &c.  
No. 15. Tubes.  
No. 16. Steel.  
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.  
No. 18. Copper.  
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.  
No. 20. White Lead.  
No. 21. Zinc Paint.  
No. 22. Colored Paints, &c.  
No. 23. Stationery.  
No. 24. Fire Wood.  
No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, &c.  
No. 26. White Pine.  
No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.  
No. 28. Mahogany.  
No. 29. Lanterns.  
No. 30. Lignumvite.  
No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, &c.  
No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.  
No. 33. Patented Articles.  
No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.  
No. 35. Engineer's Stores.  
No. 36. Patented Articles.

The following are the classes by their number, required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.  
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.  
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 36.

BROOKLYN.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA.  
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.  
Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

## PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO

BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C. May 30, 1866.

Sailed proposals to furnish Timber and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock a.m. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards, on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective Yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid for any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

Additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective Yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank, and boards; No. 12,

hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank, and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood, and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust trenails and wedges; No. 23, lignumvite; No. 25, iron—round, flat, and square; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, dry goods and upholstery; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, driers, &c.; No. 39, varnish, &c.; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap, and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No. 55, bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.  
Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

CHARLESTOWN.  
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN.  
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

PHILADELPHIA.  
Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48.

WASHINGTON.  
Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.  
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19.

## PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sailed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 m. on Saturday, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard, New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules, giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required, will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amount properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,  
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

## CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 20, 1866.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock p.m. on the 23d day of July, 1866, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the U. S. Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz.:

Blue Flannel, yards.....200,000  
Calfskin Shoes, pairs.....15,000  
Blankets, number.....20,000  
The Flannel to be deliverable one-half in 90 and one-half in 120 days.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For description of the articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

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- 1st. The ball of foot.
- 2d. " Low instep.
- 3d. " High instep.
- 4th. " Heel.
- 5th. " Ankle.
- 6th. " Calf.



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